The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4318. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

She is Operating in the Arctic Ocean.

Eight Ships of Our Whaling Fleet Destroyed.

The Pirate Does Not Believe in Lee's Surrender.

But He Expected the Murder of Mr. Lincoln.

HE SAILED LAST FROM A BRITISH PORT.

His Crew Composed of Irish and English Sailors.

Probable Destruction of the Whole Fleet of Sixty Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 20.

The whaling bark *Milo* has arrived in twenty-eight days from the Arctic, with the crews of several whalers destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah* last month.

The whalers *Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Euphrates, William Thompson Sophia Thornton, Jireh Swift,* and the *Susan* and *Abigail* were captured and most of them were burned. The *Milo* was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crews.

The *Shenandoah* was continuing the wholesale destruction of the whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet numbering sixty vessels.

Her commander was informed of LEE'S surrender and the collapse of the rebellion, but did not believe it. He believed in LINCOLN'S assassination, for he expected it.

The *Shenandoah* coaled last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Scotch sailors. Some of the captured whalemen joined her.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report on Military Drill and Physical Education.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, July 27.

The New-York State Teachers' Association met in Ely Hall, at 10 o'clock, this morning.

President NORTH called the association to order.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. THOS. K. BEECHER, of Elmira.

An invitation was received to visit the New-York General Hospital from J. K. STANCHFIELD, the Surgeon in charge.

Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER seconded the invitation, and the convention decided to visit the hospital at 5 o'clock this evening.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The committee on time and place for the next meeting then made a report in favor of meeting in the City of Geneva, the session to commence at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the second Tuesday of August, 1866, to continue through Wednesday and Thursday.

The report of the Committee on Military Drill and Physical Education in Schools was read.

The report was a lengthy argument in favor of physical education.

The following resolutions were appended:

Whereas, The end of all right education is happiness, which cannot be attained in this world without a harmonious development of the body with the mind; therefore,

Resolved, That physiology, systematically arranged, is a study of such practical importance in reference to both the body and the mind, that it should be taught either orally or by text-book in all our schools, as a means of correcting many of the evils that exist in the community.

Resolved, That those intrusted with the examination of candidates for teachers' licenses, should include among the necessary qualifications for such certificate, such knowledge of the body and the laws of health, and such use of calisthenic exercises, as shall enable them intelligently to direct the physical culture of the pupils who may be placed under their charge.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Hon. LIBERTUS VAN BROKINLIN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Maryland, then delivered a stirring and eloquent address on the subject of a complete system of public education.

Miss H. L. D. POTTER, of Saratoga Springs, was unanimously called upon to repeat her recitation of the previous evening, which she did, winning storms of applause.

The recitations of this accomplished lady are said to be equal, if not superior, to those of CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

Appropriate resolutions, relative to the death of the Right Reverend ALONZO POTTER, Bishop of Pennsylvania, were offered and adopted.

The convention then adjourned until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 P. M., President NORTH in the chair.

The report of the Board of Editors of the New-York Teachers was read and adopted.

A letter was read from S. S. GREENE, President of the National Teachers' Association, regretting his inability to be present, and requesting the convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Harrisburgh. The delegates were appointed by the chair.

A motion was carried to appoint delegates to the Teachers' Convention at Meadville, Penn.

A letter was read from S. S. NORTHRUP, Superintendent of the State Board of Massachusetts, and Principal of the American Institute of Instruction, commending the work of the Teachers' Association, and requesting the appointment of delegates to attend the convention at New-Haven. The delegation was ordered.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Board of Regents, Albany, regretting his inability to be present.

Delegates were appointed to attend the convention at Albany, on Tuesday next.

The resolutions on physical education were then taken up, discussed at length, and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—JAMES ATWATER, of Oneida. Vice-Presidents—Edward Danforth, of Troy; N. F. Knight, Genesee; James H. Harley, of Elmira, and J. H. French, of Syracuse. Corresponding Secretary—Jas. Cruikshank, of Albany. Recording Secretaries—J. M. Watson, of New-York, and J. A. Lozier, of Monroe. Treasurer—J. W. Parker, of Buffalo.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by Dr. CRUIKSHANK.

Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Elmira, to the members of the press, and to the railroad officials, who reduced the fare over their roads, were passed.

Eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Brig.-Gen. LITTLEFIELD, Dr. LAMBERT, of Poughkeepsie, Prof. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, and Dr. COWLES, of Elmira.

After remarks by Dr. CRUIKSHANK, the association adjourned *sine die.*

This convention has been the most successful that has ever been held by the association. Its sessions have been attended by large audiences interested in the cause of education. The order and harmony of the body has not been broken once, and much good will undoubtedly result from the meeting.

All the subjects connected with education have been discussed in a manner worthy of the teachers of New-York State. The addresses delivered were eloquent and masterly. The Elmira Glee Club furnished most excellent music, and altogether, the convention has been a most decided success.

TENNESSEE.

Nomination of Horace Maynard for Congress—A Bloody Affray—An Old Citizen Killed for Seduction.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 27—9:20 P. M.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was unanimously nominated for Congress in the Knoxville district to-day, and made a powerful speech accepting the nomination.

One of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded was enacted here this evening, resulting in the murder of Capt. M. S. ALLEN, by H. B. PAYNE, and the wounding of a citizen named COCHRANE. The circumstances are as follows: About one year ago ALLEN seduced PAYNE'S wife. Last Winter PAYNE sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife, but swore he would kill ALLEN.

About 6 o'clock this evening, PAYNE met ALLEN at No. 64 South College-street, and immediately drew a revolver, firing three times, the first shot taking effect in ALLEN'S shoulder. The second shot missed ALLEN and wounded COCHRANE severely in the hand and thigh. The third shot broke ALLEN'S third rib on the left side, passing through his heart, and, of course, caused instant death. The affair caused great excitement, as both parties were among the oldest and wealthiest citizens. PAYNE is in jail awaiting his trial. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the above facts.

FROM OREGON.

Arrival of Schuyler Colfax and Party.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Thursday, July 20.

Gov. GIBBS and the State officials welcomed SCHUYLER COLFAX and party at Salem yesterday. Speeches were made by the Governor and others, and responded to by Mr. COLFAX, Lieut.-Gov. BROSS and A. D. RICHARDSON, of the New-York *Tribune.* There were large meetings of citizens to welcome the visitors at Oregon City yesterday, and at Portland to-day.

Riot at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, Thursday, July 27.

Demonstrations of a serious riot were made here during last night by some two hundred returned soldiers, which commenced by their threat to "clean out" the clothing store under the Eagle Hotel, the proprietor of which charged a soldier with attempting to steal a suit of clothes. After breaking some windows the soldiers proceeded to the jail, and demanded the release of two of their number who had been arrested, and threatening to demolish the jail. At this time two companies of veteran reserves were ordered out, and the riotous soldiery scattered in different directions. There is much sympathy felt for the soldiers, who, it is alleged, are unnecessarily kept out of their pay and discharge papers.

Movements of Secretary Seward.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, July 27.

Secretary SEWARD and party arrived here on the gunboat *Northerner* at 7 o'clock this evening. The party consists of Secretary Seward, Attorney-Gen. Speed, Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward and wife, Gen. W. H. Seward, Jr., Liuet.-Col. Wilson, Medical Inspector U. S. A., Mrs. L. M. Worden, sister of Secretary Seward; Miss Fanny Seward and Miss Ellen Perry. A. W. Markley, Esq., welcomed the distinguished guests, and the Secretary replied, expressing gratification at reaching this celebrated watering-place. The visitors were then placed in private carriages, and conveyed to Club Cottage, attached to Congress Hall, fronting the lawn, where elegant quarters have been fitted up for them. As soon as the Secretary and party had reached the cottage, a band commenced playing national airs, and the lawn in front of Congress Hall was brilliantly illuminated. As the Secretary desires quiet, meals for himself and family will be served in cottage parlor. During to-day upwards of seventy telegrams and letters were received by Mr. CADE, for rooms for to-morrow and Saturday.

Gen. Grant's Movements—Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. GRANT arrived here by steamboat this afternoon and proceeded to Saratoga.

The canal tolls for May and June amounted to $801,002, which is less by $436,600 than for the same months last year.

SARATOGA, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. GRANT, his family and staff, and Mrs. BIGELOW, wife of our Minister to France, arrived in town this evening.

Movements of Gen. Sherman.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. SHERMAN left here this morning for Lancaster, Ohio.

Movements of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME arrived at his home in Cambridge this morning. He leaves for Washington to-morrow, on business connected with his mission in China.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, July 25.

The jewelry-store of J. M. FREEMAN, on Main-street, Norfolk, was broken open last night and robbed of all its watches and valuable jewelry. Loss upward of $2,000.

The steamer *Northerner*, Capt. SMITH, has arrived from City Point. She is bound to Baltimore, with the Ninth Ohio Regiment, en route home.

The Third New-York Cavalry are ordered to Richmond for duty.

Since June 1, 1865, there have been 3,161 passes issued at this post to rebel prisoners returning home. This does not, of course, include those who have passed on steamers ladened with them.

Arrived, schooners *Vesper*, New-York; *Envoy*, Boston; *Wm. Allen*, Boston; *Carleton Jayne*, New-York; propellers *Purser*, New-York; *Diamond*, Richmond.

Sailed, schooner *Wm. Allen*, for Baltimore.

Opening of New Telegraph Offices.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Thursday, July 27.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at this place.

The tariff from here to New-York is seventy cents for ten words, and six for every additional word.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 27.

The American Telegraph Company have opened an office in the Ocean House at Rye Beach. The house was burnt some three years since, and has just been rebuilt, and is now the largest house east of Newport.

The Crops in the Northwest.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated the 26th, to the *Gazette*, says:

"After a suspension of twenty-four hours, rain again commenced falling this morning, and has continued with no present prospect of ceasing. Accounts from all parts of the Northwest, however, agree that no serious damage has been done to the crops.

The Oat Crop of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 27.

The *Inquirer* says the late heavy rains have had a disastrous effect on the oat crop of the State.

Another heavy rain commenced falling here at 10 o'clock last night, and continued until an early hour this morning.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Honors Bestowed Upon Her Fallen Heroes.

Scheme for a Worthy Memorial Taking Shape.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Commencement.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 27.

"That's dry reading," remarked a Wall-street friend to me the other day, pointing to a column in one of the New-York papers headed, "College Commencements," and forthwith turning to that part of the paper devoted to the record of the doings of the "bulls" and "bears" the previous evening, he gave himself up to the study of those cabalistic letters and figures indicating the ups and downs in Erie, New-York Central, Illinois and United States stocks. As an old woman once sagely remarked, "there's no accounting for tastes," and I venture to say that very few of the multitude of graduates and others who have come up to this ancient seat of learning, during the past week, would think it at all worth while to attempt to convince my Wall-street friend of the error of his views. But I trust that the readers of the TIMES have not found the record of the Commencement week, the exercises of which close to-day, such "dry reading" as these occasions do sometimes furnish. If they have done so, I can only say the fault is mine, for the memory of "the oldest graduate"—a synonym here for the "oldest inhabitant" to the world at large—does not, and cannot recall such a day as yesterday was; one so full to overflowing, of earnest, practical patriotism. And it seems to me that it is a notable era in the history of our country, when two institutions, wielding the vast and immeasurable influence possessed by Harvard and Yale, are brought into competition with each other in endeavoring to ascertain which has sacrificed the most for government; which has done more than the other in bringing to a successful termination the war now so gloriously concluded. Heretofore these commencement seasons have been made the occasion for an immeasurable amount of vapid declamation regarding the merits of this class and of that, of this society and of that, and when the affairs of the country have been touched upon—and this has been but seldom, for politics have been ignored here in years gone by, almost as much as they formerly were by the New-York Tract Society—the orators have expended their powers in "glittering generalities" about the American eagle, or upon kindred favorite topics. The days of all this vapidity and nonsense have passed away, thank Heaven, and it almost seems as if during the previous one hundred and sixty odd years of its existence, the college had been preparing for this very crisis. Now the form which heretofore seems to have been only assuming shape, has clothed itself with such a vigorous vitality, as it hardly seems possible that it ever could have formed. Or, to change the figure, it is as if this vast educational engine, whose motive power lies in the brains of the distinguished professors comprising the Faculty of Yale had heretofore simply been testing its powers through its connection with the various professions. Now, through the agency of the war it has been put into immediate connection with the great heart of the country itself, and the engine is at last applied directly to its proper use. The same is true with relation to Harvard. The memorials which it is proposed to erect in honor of the fallen heroes at both Universities, will, of course, keep fresh and vigorous for all time to come this new life.

Although my report of the commemoration festival yesterday afternoon was necessarily abridged, it reflected pretty accurately the general drift of the exercises. As I have said, however, it failed to daguerreotype the spontaneous and electric enthusiasm which, for four or five hours, completely controlled the vast assemblage in Music Hall, and no report could catch it satisfactorily or do it full justice. I shall not attempt to gather up the fragments at this late hour—there would be too many basketsful to permit of their satisfactory disposition; but I must speak of one or two points, and first of all let me refer to the admirable tact with which Mr. EVARTS presided. His ready humor and perfect sympathy with the spirit of the meeting kept the enthusiasm alive to the very last moment, and that it was in every respect such a complete success was largely due to his exertions. As I closed my dispatch last evening, I stated that Col. DEMING was making a speech preparatory to laying before the assembly the scheme for the memorial which it was proposed to erect to the fallen heroes. His remarks proved to be introductive to the following project which was submitted by Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY:

MR. PRESIDENT: The committee appointed in June last, to consider and report to this assembly what, in their opinion, would be the most permanent memorial to be placed on the grounds of Yale College, in honor of those of its graduates, or non-graduate students, who have died in the service of their country during the war just closed, respectfully report through the undersigned, as follows:

We have mingled our congratulations, giving some expression to our grateful joy, in the presence and in honor of the survivors among those of our brethren, who have so nobly devoted themselves to the service of their country during these last years of revolutionary convulsion and alarm. We have also been led deeply to ponder our obligations to the illustrious dead, and to dwell, I trust not in vain, upon our duties as the inheritors of the blessings purchased by their blood. But it remains for us to perform a duty, as yet only cursorily noticed, to our departed heroes, to those who have given more than all others, their lives, for the salvation of the republic. They, indeed, may look down, from their height of glory, upon all these demonstrations of imperfect human feelings, of our short-sighted enthusiasm, with more commiseration than of pleasure. The widening of their range of vision, by translation to immortality, may have incapacitated them for sympathy with our narrow views, limited by the conditions of earthly life. Yet we owe it to ourselves, and to posterity, to prove that we apprehend something of the wide-reaching scope of their heroic self-devotion, and are not wholly devoid of affinity of spirit with them, and to help to secure to succeeding generations the inspiration of their patriotism.

Having considered various plans for a permanent memorial to the honor of our fallen heroes, your committee are of opinion that none which has suggested itself would be so appropriate and impressive as a commemorative chapel, connected with, though distinct from, the house of worship, for which the necessary funds are already provided, in part, by the munificence of one of the friends of our University, and which, it is hoped, will soon be built. What your committee would recommend is, the erection of an appendage to the chapel of the university, whenever the building of the latter shall be undertaken, opening into it in the form of a cella or subordinate chapel, to be forever consecrated to the memory of those who have given their lives for their country, where shall be set up at once votive tablets to their honor, and where offerings of praise and gratitude, in storied windows, emblematic bas-reliefs, or groups of statuary, busts, and the like, may be accumulated, from time to time, under proper oversight and control.

This plan seems to us to commend itself above all others, whether we would put the highest mark of honor upon the devotion of our martyrs to national union and liberty, or would most effectually provide that their heroism may deeply impress the minds of the living. For, as to the former object, what lustre can be thrown around patriotic self-sacrifice, equal in honor to the halo of religious association, presenting it as action performed "in the name of our God," in the spirit of obedience to Him, and for the great cause of His dominion on earth? and, as respects influence upon the living, we need only remind you how much of impressiveness all monuments acquire from the fact of their being set up in connection with places of worship—not that we would inaugurate any sort of hero-worship, but simply because in all places dedicated to the worship of God the sensibilities are naturally bestirred and refined, selfish coldness is for a while, at least, thrown off, and the spirit is wont to be somewhat more than elsewhere attuned to sympathy with what is beautiful and grand in character, word, or conduct. Your committee would further direct attention to the expansiveness of this place, which not merely provides for temporary commemmoration, but also invites to the continued fostering of patriotic feeling, as well as to the gratification of individual admiration, and of the justifiable pride of classmates in the noble deeds of their associates, whenever other circumstances may allow of it.

E. E. SALISBURY, in behalf of a majority of the committee, which consists of Hon. H. C. DEMING, of Hartford; Prof. SILLIMAN, Hon. A. D. WHITE, of Syracuse, N. Y., Prof. GILMAN and himself.

The following gentlemen were named as the Committee called for in this plan.

THE COMMITTEE.

Prof. EDWARD E. SALISBURY, of New-Haven.
Rev. Dr. BUSHNELL, of Hartford.
Judge HUNTINGTON, of Salem.
Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS, of New-York.
A. TAFT, Esq., of Cincinnati.
JOSHUA COIT, Esq., of New-Haven.
HENRY DAY, Esq., of New-York.
Maj. H. HITCHCOCK, of St. Louis.
JOS. E. SHEFFIELD, of New-Haven.
GEO. J. PUMPELLY, Esq., of Oswego.
R. S. FELLOWES, of New-Haven.
C. J. STELLE, of Philadelphia.
W. W. PHELPS, of New-York.
EDMUND DWIGHT, of New-York.
Judge PUTNAM, of Boston.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of New-York.
DWIGHT FORBES, of Boston.
WM. M. EVARTS, of New-York.
CHARLTON LEWIS, of New-York.
Col. H. C. DEMING, of Hartford.
Prof. A. D. WHITE, of Syracuse.
Prof. D. C. GILMAN, of New-Haven.
Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, of New-York.
Prof. B. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven.
Prof. F. W. FISKE, of Chicago.
ROBERT W. FORBES, of New-York.
WALTER B. HATCH, of New-York.

The committee includes the preliminary committee which has already acted and has power to add to its number. The first session of the committee was held this morning at the Library of the College.

If there was a single omission in yesterday's performance it was the failure to start the subscription of the memorial upon the spot, while so many of the alumni were in attendance, and at a time when the interest in and enthusiasm regarding the scheme was at its height. But such enterprises have to take their course here, and possibly it was the desire to avoid all appearance of claptrap, or of taking advantage of adventitious circumstances that stood in the way of the movement. More, however, I think, could have been secured in an hour in Music Hall than will now be gathered up by three years of labor.

I have already given you full statistics of the number of Yalemen connected with the Union army and navy, but here is a way of looking at the figures which invests them with additional interest. The earliest class represented in the war was that of 1809. The later classes have, of course, furnished the larger number of recruits, and since that of 1849 they sum up as follows:

1849	10	1858	32
1850	10	1859	35
1851	12	1860	37
1852	18	1861	38
1853	16	1862	31
1854	17	1863	21
1855	24	1864	7
1856	19	1865	10
1857	23		

A glance at this table will show the absent alumni that their respective classes have done their duty.

Notwithstanding the late hour to which the celebration at Music Hall was protracted, Centre Church was well filled last evening to here the Phi Beta Kappa Oration and Poem. The former was delivered by Hon. DWIGHT FOSTER, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, a graduate of the class of 1840, and was a profound defence of democratic institutions. Its lack of display and brilliancy served to set off to better advantage the brilliant poem by Dr. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb,) of Springfield, Mass., which followed it. HOLLAND treated of the lessons of the war, and the production was keen and trenchant, as everything from his pen is. His eulogiums on GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN were enthusiastically received,

The Doctor evidently meant that the poem should not be reproduced until he was ready to have it, for he did not come into town until an hour or two before the hour named for the meeting of the society before which it was delivered, and he left immediately after he had got through with his part of the exercises. I half suspect, in fact, that he chartered special trains to and from Springfield, with no other purpose than to keep out of the way of the correspondents of the New-York papers. If that was his aim, he has succeeded.

Nearly every hotel in town was last night called on to furnish supper to the classes which had their meetings this year, and some of them probably had to provide for two or three of these gatherings. It would be impossible to sketch them all, but I must make particular mention of a single one—that of the class of 1858. This class would regularly have held its first meeting in 1861, but the great flood of grief and mourning which the outbreak of the war swept over the land caused the postponement of the triennial gathering of the fifty-eight men, and they assembled this year for the first time—seven years after their graduation. Nearly one-half—forty-five, I believe, is the number—of the one hundred graduates were present at this meeting. To tell who made addresses after the substantials had been disposed of would be to name the entire forty-five. I allude to the meeting, however, to call attention particularly to the distinction which the members of the class of '58 have achieved in connection with the war. It has had thirty-two representatives in the army and navy. W. P. BACON, who entered as First Lieutenant, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment New-York Cavalry, when he was mustered out in consequence of the expiration of the term of service of the regiment. ED. F. BLAKE, Major of the Fifth Connecticut Infantry, fell at Cedar Mountain. JEPTHA GARRARD, resigned the Colonelcy of the First United States Colored Cavalry April 25, 1865, having entered the service as Captain of the Third New-York Cavalry. W.S. HUBBELL enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Infantry, and when discharged in consequence of the expiration of his term, had reached a Captaincy. He was twice wounded—once at Drewry's Bluff and a second time at Chapin's Farm. H. NEIDI is Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps. LUTHER PEIRCE entered the service as sergeant Second Maine Infantry, and is now Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, having long discharged the duties of that position in connection with the Ninth Corps. He holds the rank of Captain in the regular army. E. A. PRATT entered the service as private Ninety-third New-York Infantry, and was finally promoted to a Captaincy in the Eighth United States Colored Infantry. He has been twice wounded—once at Olustee, Fla., and a second time in a skirmish near Darbytown, Va., where he lost his left arm, and was consequently discharged the service. H. A. PRATT entered the service as private First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and after being promoted to a Lieutenantcy, was brevetted Captain of Volunteers by the President, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services." G. F. SMITH entered as private Second Pennsylvania Infantry, April 17, 1861, and passed through all the grades of promotion until he was made a Colonel, May 4, 1865. There are many other heroes in the class of 1858, whom I might name, but I forbear. Most of them I have mentioned were at the class meeting last evening, and, naturally enough, they carried off the honors of the occasion.

To the graduating class this is the day of their lives thus far. The commencement exercises (the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the college) took place to-day, in the Centre Church, according to the following:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Forenoon.

Prayer.
Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Charles Henry Smith, Beirut, Syria.
Essay, "The Stoics," by Courtney Smith Kitchell, Chicago, Ill.
Oration, "Henry Clay," by Willis Long Reeves, Elkton, Ky.
Essay, "The Intellectual Power of Faith," by George Sherwood Dickerman, New-Haven.
Dissertation, "The Influence of War on Literature," by Corydon Giles Stowell, Utica, N. Y.
Oration, "The Protection of the Minority," by Charles Henry Leonard, Southbridge, Mass.
Dissertation, "The Dignity of Law," by William Tompkins Comstock, Stamford.
Dissertation, "The Heroes of the Revolution," by James Glynn Gregory, Norwalk.
Essay, "Sovereignty in the Republic," by Sanford Smith Martyn, New-Haven.
Oration, "Political Life of Milton," by Henry Park Collin, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Poem, "Songs of Progress," by James Sager Norton, Lockport, Ill.
Oration, "The Future Dangers of the Republic," by John Brandegee Wood, Morristown, N. J.
Oration, "Influence of Cities on Civil Liberty," by William Stocking, Waterbury.
Philosophical Oration, "State Sovereignty and Centralization," by Payson Merrill, Stratham, N. H.

Afternoon.

Philosophical Oration, "The Spirit of Reform," by John Edward Brooks, New-York City.
Dissertation, "Charles Lamb," by Benjamin Clapp Riggs, New-York City.
Oration, "Political Integrity," by Charles Pinckney Blanchard, Richmond, Ind.
Oration, "The Christianity of the Nineteenth Century," by Simeon Olmsted Allen, Enfield.
Essay, "The Politician," by John Dalzell, Pittsburgh, Penn.
Oration, "The Spirit of Loyalty the Security of Free Government," by Elmer Bragg Adams, Pomfret, Vt.
Dissertation, "The Elements of Genius," by Toliver Franklin Caskey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dissertation, "The Joint Discussion," by Tuzar Bulkley, Catskill, N. Y.
Oration, "Modern Chivalry," by Joseph Henry Isham, New-Haven.
Essay, "The Morality of Cæsarism," by Joseph Appleton Bent, New-Ipswich, N. H.
Philosophical Oration, "Loyalty," by Robert Porter Keep, Hartford.
Oration, "The Relation of Conflict to Progress," with the Valedictory Address, by John Lewis Ewell, Byfield, Mass.
Degrees Conferred.
Prayer by the President.

The speech of the morning was that delivered by PAYSON MERRILL on "State Sovereignty and Centralization." In the afternoon, Messrs. BULKLEY, of Cattskill; ISHAM, of New-Haven, and BENT, of New-Ipswich, N. H., particularly distinguished themselves. The "Joint Discussion," which was the subject of Mr. BULKLEY'S oration, means the great debate between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN. It afforded some opportunities, which were well improved, of making telling points. Mr. BENT took the De Forest Prize Medal for composition and oratory combined, a short time since, and his oration well sustained the reputation he had thus achieved. He possesses unusual oratorical powers. As I listened to the speakers I could but wish that the students might have less of WHATELEY or BLAIR'S rhetoric, and a little more of Prof. NORTHRUP'S; less of DEMOSTHENES, or even of CICERO, and a little more of Prof. BAILEY. In their respective departments, the one of rhetoric and the other of practical elecution, Profs. NORTHRUP and BAILEY are, it is safe to say, unrivaled. Both of them have the respect and affection of the students to a remarkable degree, and I venture to assert that if more time was given them to develop the capacities of those whom they now have under their charge and tuition but a few days comparatively, they would soon gain for the graduates of Yale the reputation as orators which those whom this institution turns out have long had for scholarship, and not an iota of the latter important qualification would be sacrificed, either. What is the use of having knowledge if you can't use it effectively, either with the pen or voice? Perhaps, however, it may be dangerous to make suggestions looking toward the development of more orators in this talking land of ours.

After the conclusion of the commencement services, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the 95 members of the graduating class; that of Master of Arts on 36 members of the class of '52 in course, and the same degree on 15 members of the earlier classes. The degree of Master of Arts *ad eundem* was conferred on NELSON S. COBLEIGH, of McKendree College; of Bachelor of Philosophy on twelve graduates of the Sheffield Scientific School; that of Bachelor of Laws on nine graduates of the Law School, and that of Doctor of Medicine on fourteen graduates of the Medical School.

HONORARY DEGREES.

LL. D.—Judge Noah Swayne, Supreme Court United States.
Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New-York.
Prof. A. C. Twining, of New-Haven.
A. M.—James O. Putnam, (formerly class 1849,) United States Consul at Havre.
Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senator, Nevada, (formerly class 1852.)
Henry J. Labatt, of Nevada, (formerly class 1852.)
Col. C. H. Whittelsey.
Major-Gen. A. H. Terry!!!
PH. B.—Landon Ketchum, New-York City.

AD EUNDEM A. M.

Charles Patrick Shields, Russellville, Ky.
Pierre W. Wildey, of New-York.
Rev. Dr. Harvey S. Kitchell, Chicago.

Gen. TERRY, as you will observe, has received the honorary degree of A. M. Does it not look a little inconsistent to devote a whole day to glorifying the deeds of the soldiers of Yale, and then to put off so distinguished a scholar of the law school with this paltry acknowledgment? Undoubtedly it was well meant, but does it not strike you as anti-climax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It only remains to gather up a few miscellaneous items and I am done. The theological department of the college has for several years been steadily gaining in strength. Its endowments have been largely increased, and the conviction of its necessity as an indispensable part of the university and of its usefulness to the public has deepened in the minds of the trustees and friends of the institution. The permanent professors, Messrs. DWIGHT, FISHER and HOPPIN, have been supported in the work of instruction by Prof. PORTER, of the college, and by Mr. VAN NAME, who has taught the Hebrew language. At the late meeting of the corporation, Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS D. D., of Bangor, was chosen Dwight Professor of Didatic Theology, and Rev. GEORGE E. DAY, D. D., Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Theology. Both these gentlemen are excellently qualified for the offices to which they are respectively appointed, and it is confidently hoped that they will accept. The attractiveness of New-Haven as a place of study, combined with the advantages which the seminary will be able to offer, will doubtless draw an increasing number of theological students to this seat of learning.

The Art Building, which is now in process of erection upon the southwest corner of the college grounds, is rapidly progressing. For this the college is indebted to the munificent liberality of Mr. AUGUSTUS R. STREET, who leaves the details of the work in the hands of a committee appointed by the college authorities for that purpose. His only directions to the committee are to have the work done in the best possible manner, and to send him the bills. The building looks now as though it would cost, when completed, between $80,000 and $100,000. Mr. P. B. WIGHT, of our city, is the architect, and, while it is not saying much to assert that this work will surpass in architectural beauty any on the college grounds, it is saying a great deal to affirm that, when carried out according to his designs, it will add greatly to his professional reputation. Mr. WIGHT is the architect of the Academy of Design, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Every graduate of Yale will learn with regret that Mr. D. C. GILMAN, who has for nine years acted as librarian of Yale College, has resigned that position. He retains, however, the Professorship of Physical and Political Geography. ADDISON VAN NAME, Instructor in Hebrew, it is said, has been elected as Mr. GILMAN'S successor in the library, but I believe he has not yet concluded to accept the position.

Among the distinguished personages who have been present during the interesting exercises of the week, I must name CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State of New-York. Mr. DEPEW graduated here in 1856. Such instances of rapid political promotion do not often occur, but graduates of Yale deserve it if any men do. E. S.

THE WATERING PLACES.

Beauty, Wealth and Fashion at the Sea-side.

Handsome Cottages, High Prices and Fast Living.

How the Young Belles Take Their Beaux Out to Drive.

SARATOGA PANICS AND EXCITEMENTS.

Alarming Conspiracy Against the Hearts and Fortunes of Young Gentlemen.

NEWPORT.

Gay and Festive Appearance of the Town—Handsome Cottages, High Prices and Fast Living—Taking Young Gentlemen out for an Airing—Quiet Resorts for Quiet People—A Villa for Fifty Thousand Dollars.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

"Once more to the breach"—after a long absence—or interval since my last pennings for the TIMES from the other side of Jordan. I hardly expected to resume my duties as correspondent from a fashionable watering-place, but as I find myself thrown ashore here by the "sea of circumstance," I will tell you what of the doings and goings on in this most delightful and coolest of all sea-side places.

The principal hotel, the Ocean House, is rapidly filling up, and nearly all the cottages and villas are occupied—the latter Newport can boast of the most numerous and costly in any watering-place in the United States. To one who has been long absent the increased number and beauty of the Summer residences is astonishing, and it is a wonder where so many wealthy people come from, who can thus afford to spend $50,000 or a $100,000 for a house and grounds for occupancy for four months of the year. No place in Europe can compare with Newport in this respect, and the amount of money spent here during the last ten years should have made the native population all rich. The Newporter is by nature an early bird, who is lively in the morns and does not require many hints on prices; he takes it easily and proves to you that his motto is that hay should be made while the luminary is brightest. They are a thrifty set, these same Newporters, and are putting money in their purse every year, gaining and accumulating and getting rich on the follies of the day. To one who knew the town in its primitive days, before it was a fashionable resort, the transition from the prices of those days to the present is astonishing. What was then ten cents is now a dollar. Then you could hire a boat all day for a dollar, now it costs a likeness of Mr. CHASE for a single hour. Everything is up. Clams have riz; bass bait that recently cost only 25 cents a hundred now $2 and scarce at that. Everything from an old broken down horse and rattling old chaise to the largest sailing craft is in requisition. Everything pays. Everybody busy—down town—but go up on the hill, the crest of which is the dividing line between the town proper with all of its busy bees making honey, and the abodes and resorts of those who spend. Bellevue-avenue is the back-bone, and the ribs of radiating streets from it are lined with beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, behind which are nestled the cosiest cottages and stately mansions, with winding gravely walks arbors and verandahs, cool and inviting a siesta in one of the many hammocks swinging in the breeze. Just think of the green shades, cool breezes and cosiness of a cottage at Newport, and all you who are sweltering in cities, saying, "How hot it is"—come here, if you can get away. The weather is charming, never hot, always a delightful breeze, and *such* nights for sleeping. One's appetite and sleepitite are astonishing, and the poor souls who board us groan inwardly, and consternation is written upon their faces as they see the rapid and mysterious disappearance of viands. There is some excuse for a little severity in prices of board in Newport, for the consumption per individual would produce a panic anywhere else, and in New-York the butchers would consider it justifiable to advance prices a hundred per cent. Fish—the great staple commodity, which new-comers were always so eager for, and which they continued to get until they began to *look* like fish, and experienced difficulty in changing their linen—have struck for higher prices, and are getting to be a luxury. Even to old residents Down East clams were always a Sunday dinner; here every man could be seen trudging home Saturday night with a bunch of fish or lobsters. They constituted his Sunday dinner, and I have often observed some of the heavy sitters at the afternoon service, sound asleep, making motions with their hands or moving their fingers like the gyrations of a lobster out of his native element. It was a regular thing for Newport parsons to consider that the afternoon sermon was simply an appeal to so many pounds of fish and lobsters. *Now,* "fish are fish;" they have risen from two cents per pound to ten and twelve, and even the poor, despised flounders, which were voted worthless, are now a very respectable fish, bringing good prices. The fishermen complain bitterly of their rivals who use "traps" and seines—thus destroying millions of fish early in the season, before they have had time to deposit the spawn to insure a succeeding crop. The effects of seine-fishing are proved conclusively in the case of the porgies, a fish that could be caught by the boat-load, and visitors could be taken outside Goat Island and treated to all the fishing they wanted; but you can now fish in the same locality hours without catching a solitary porgie—the seines have destroyed them. It seems strange that a law cannot be passed prohibiting such a suicidal policy—destroying the goose that lays the golden egg for this place sure; yet they have not succeeded. The seine interest, having more capital, of course wins. All kinds of fish are getting scarcer daily. Newport consumption is scarce a fraction compared with the exports, which are heavy, and tons and tons of fish of all kinds are shipped from here in ice to New-York, by the Sound boats, and to Providence, &c. The fishermen are getting rich, but their harvest will be a brief one, for there will soon be no more, and as great as are the salt-water resources, they must in time (and a short time) be exhausted. There are a great many amateur bass fishermen, who, to secure favorite stands on the rocks, go down at the most unseemly hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning to wait for daylight and bite. Some large ones have been taken by pole and reel—one by a gentleman yesterday weighing 40 pounds; that is, the bass weighed 40, and probably the gentleman as much, although the class of beaux I see around with the ladies might justly be termed "light weights." I have been considerably alarmed for their safety these windy days, for their legs look like twelves to the pound, and want another "dip" or two.

To see Newport in all its beauty and fashion, it is requisite to promenade Bellevue-avenue any of these pleasant evenings about sundown. It is Central Park on a smaller scale, not very much reduced either, and far ahead, in point of display and dress, which is fearfully stunning. I never before saw ladies riding out in ball costumes and opera cloaks, but so it is, and nothing is too zephyr like for the "evening parade," which the state of the thermometer by no means requires, for everybody knows that it is delightfully cool here at all times, and particularly so "when twilight dews are falling." Nothing is too gay—nothing too "loud"—but as a general thing the gimcrackry is of a cheap and showy style, to wear once or twice and then to be thrown aside.

In the matter of hats I have been amazed at the ingenuity of womankind—the numerous changes. I have been here ten days now, during which period seven distinct fashions have been aired in the avenue, had their day and disappeared; some turn up, some turn down, and some don't turn at all, but all have the everlasting pheasant's tail or goose wing, but not one of them have a vestige of protection to the face, and the broad glare of the sun falls full upon the faces of the wearers, which is particularly comfortable when a lady is driving and cannot handle her sun-shade; the consequence is the contortions of countenance are fearful, disfiguring the prettiest faces with frowns and squints to such a degree that their own mothers would scarce know them. There are any quantity of teams driven by young ladies, and lots of pony phætons, conveying, at first glance, the idea of a bundle of clothing going to the wash in a baskets.

It seems to be the thing for ladies to invite the nice young men to a drive, and you see a great many young ladies "doing the avenue" holding the ribbons, and by their side a young man being "aired," who, for want of occupation for his hands, in the awkwardness of his position, either carries the parasol in a clumsy manner, vainly endeavoring to shade the delicate nose of the lady and his own eyes, but the more orthodox style is to fold the arms, à la NAPOLEON, looking as if they were sitting for their pictures and had just given the word "all ready," and were also following the artist's directions to "now wear a pleasant expression." Everything in these days seem to run to masculinity. Look at the dress—by degrees the female race have adopted garment after garment; they began with the never-mention-ems, and have now got to swallow-tailed coats, sackcoats, overcoats, paletots, hats, caps, boots, and now take the reins in their own hands and drive horses, and make a man look the personification of humiliation, and a woman a perfect Tomboy. It may be fashionable, but for a lady to do those things at a fashionable watering-place, in such a conspicuous way, argues several things; first, sufficient assurance to relieve her from the charge of bashfulness and timidity; secondly, it looks "fast," "loud," too "stunning," and such a young lady is quite likely to consider herself competent to drive after marriage, which leads to slight domestic differences, commonly known as "rows." Sensible men don't often select such for wives, but almost any man is liable to be taken in and done for. Getting a wife is a great deal like buying a horse, high grooming covering a multitude of defects; and however well they *look*, they don't always turn out "kind" in double harness; and when they bear a little too heavy on the "snaffle," and you have to put the curb on, ten to one the heels don't go slam into the dashboard—showing the effects of being put on the market wild and half-broken. What a blessing a "Rarey" would be to subdue such; but woman, like horses, in another respect, have so great an admiration for anything that conquers them, that they would be very apt to follow off the conqueror.

Newport is a fashionable watering-place, it is true; but it is also a place of resort for a great many plain, sensible people, who come here for the bathing, the cool breezes, the invigorating salt air. Such generally locate out of the fashionable thoroughfares, either renting furnished cottages in quiet streets, or board in families resident here. It by no means follows that people coming here must mix with gay people. They can be as quiet and free from restraint as in their own homes. Over on the "Point," as it is called, what was once the fashionable part of the town, or "West End," are several very nice, large, comfortable houses, just on the water, with a fine view of the harbor and opposite shore, and where a boat lands you at the back door. You are free from all restraints in the way of fashion, or any necessity of a grand toilet, and prices less than half hotel charges. At any one of these houses families can find that quiet enjoyment not expected in a hotel. The first house, kept by Mrs. WILBUR, is a delightful home, and once located there, no one ever leaves but with regret. The beds are so refreshingly clean, the table supplied with everything the market affords, and nicely cooked, and served by regular old-fashioned colored servants, which is a blessed relief from the everlasting, universal "tother kind," that rule us. Next door, and similarly situated and possessing equal advantages, is Mrs. VAR's, and in the vicinity several others very desirable. This part of Newport is by far the most desirable for residences, on account of its proximity to the water and the refreshing breezes at all times; but it is not fashionable, and consequently but two or three handsome houses have been built there.

The truth is, real estate in Newport is held so high now, that buying is almost like purchasing a lot in Fifth-avenue. There is no good reason for it, for there is room enough for ten times the population, and an equal number of new buildings; but the whole town appears to be under the sway of one individual—SMITH—ALFRED SMITH, a real estate agent. SMITH is a shrewd, sharp fellow, who has, by perseverance and energy, made money in real estate operations, and every vacant lot and every other house bears upon its front these magic words: "For sale. Apply to ALFRED SMITH." SMITH's theory (and practice, too) is to make these people "pay." A man coming here with moderate ideas is very likely to go back again with a flea in his ear, for prices are so far beyond anything like reason that he can't afford to purchase. A great many people would come here to live during the Summer, and some the year, if they could purchase small places at such prices as a man not a millionaire could afford.

SMITH can sell you a villa at fifty thousand, but you cannot find any desirable little cottage on his list for fifty hundred. With all due respect for Mr. SMITH, I think he does more to keep up real estate beyond its value than any man I know of, and, per consequence, keeps away a great many people. There is plenty of ground not yet occupied that it will take some time to work off at present prices. As an instance of the advance in the *ideas* of SMITH and his constituents, (under his judicious schooling,) an old rat-trap of a house, on a small lot over on the "Point," that was purchased a few years since for $700, they now want $8,000 for. But I see there are at last other Richmonds in the field, and a new firm has started in opposition to SMITH—Messrs. HAZARD & APTHORP, two very respectable gentlemen, whose names present a little variety to the literature on the fences of vacant lots. It is to be hoped they are less sanguine in temperament than friend SMITH, (who should take the place of the anchor on the coat of arms of the State,) and will sell real estate at reasonable prices, thus inviting, rather than discouraging, people to settle here.

One more grievance and I am done. I would like to ask Capt. BROWN, of the new steamer *Newport*, running between New-York and this place, and also the Commander of the *Metropolis*, what we have done that we should be taken for Bostonians and mercilessly besieged and belabored in our staterooms on our arrival here, as is the custom on their boats? A passenger for Newport takes his room and pays for it; and the supposition is, that he is allowed to occupy it until morning, as he goes no further; but the colored gentlemen on board differ in their views and practice, and on the arrival of the boat here, begin to pound on the door of all rooms, without distinction, and keep up the bombardment every ten minutes, until they turn out the occupants. There is no use trying to sleep; they persist; and the consequence is you get so mad you can't stay inside, and come out at 5 o'clock in the morning to get cool. There is no necessity for this, and it is only that the waiters may get through their work early and get more time ashore. It is a nuisance to be thus routed out; and although I made flying shots at the head of a darky with both boots, my umbrella, and lastly, laid in wait for him with my cane, and only hit him once, I am still dissatisfied; and I give fair warning that the next time I come on and am pounded up at 4 o'clock, there will be a colored inquest. I am not to be thus stirred up with impunity; and if Capt. BROWN don't want to be short of waiters, he had better heed the warning and remedy the nuisance.

PODGERS.

VERMONT.

Summer in the Connecticut Valley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Tuesday, July 18, 1865.

Brattleboro still preserves its old-time popularity, as one of the most delightful of the smaller inland places of Summer resort. The town is built irregularly upon low hills and natural terraces, and the wonderful picturesqueness of its surroundings, its handsome streets, residences and gardens, its walks in the woods, its miles upon miles of beautiful drives, its facilities for mountain climbing and trout fishing, and lastly, its good hotels and far-famed water-cures, draw hither a gay crowd of pleasure-seekers every season.

Charming places up the Connecticut valley and among the Green Mountains are being every year discovered by Summer tourists, but among them all Brattleboro is peerless for endless variety of views and long brook and river drives, over hard roads, which curve everywhere and never oblige one to return the way he went.

The town is already well filled with visitors. Among the celebrities who have come to spend the season are Mr. JAMES PARTON and his wife, "Fanny Fern;" Maj. C. G. HALPINE, the inimitable "Private Miles O'Reilly:" Baron VON LIMBURG, Minister from the Hague to Washington, and his wife, a daughter of Gen. CASS. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, of New-York, Minister to the Hague under President FILLMORE, and formerly President of the New-York Historical Society, owns a residence here which he now occupies. The family of a brother of MARGARET FULLER, a merchant in New-York, also make Brattleboro their home. Col. T. W. HIGGINSON comes here occasionally to visit his brother, a practicing physician. The STODDARDS, of Savannah, and BUCKNERS, of New-Orleans, once owned beautiful residences here, which have now passed into other hands. One of them is occupied for the Summer by the family of Prof. CHARLIER, of New-York. This is the birth-place of the sculptor MEAD. Here he fashioned, one New-Year's night, the snow image, which brought his genius recognition, and here his father's family still reside.

Many New-Yorkers bring with them their horses and carriages, and some elegant turn-outs, which ornament Central Park at other times, are now flashing through the shady streets of this village, out to the cool woods and valleys, up the river, and, at sunset, over the hills. Mount Chesterfield is a great wall of green just east of Brattleboro and the river, shutting off an early sunrise, but playing glorious pranks with the sunlight at night, and, from its summit, giving the sight of a vast amphitheatre of hills. It is easy of access, and a little beyond it lies a fine fishing pond. A few miles west of Brattleboro rises Mount Wickopee, commanding a fine view of the Connecticut Valley and the Green Mountains. Brattleboro is noted for its abundant springs of delicious water, and pretty cascades are tumbling down from every hill.

Of the hotels here, the Brattleboro House, Revere House and American House are mainly for the accommodation of travelers.

The town is the military headquarters of the State, the State Provost-Marshal, Maj. WM. AUSTINE, United States Army, residing here. There are barracks and a general hospital, situated upon a broad and beautiful plateau, where the air is always fresh and sweet with the smell of neighboring pine woods. An Insane Asylum, situated here, and at the present time accommodating four hundred patients, is an interesting place to visit.

Brattleboro lies at the eastern gateway of the Green Mountain region, and no tourist passing this way should slight it. It is reached from Springfield, Mass., by the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and from Boston way by the Vermont and Massachusetts Road. Above it, on the river, lie the pleasant towns of Bellows Falls and Windsor; and further north, Lake Memphremagog and Mount Mansfield are easily reached.

SARATOGA.

A Ride in the Country—An Ancient Rival to Saratoga—Defunct Hotel—Rich Oil Wells in Prospective—Beautiful Scene—The Visitors—Saratoga in 1834—The Drama, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 24, 1865.

Through the courtesy of a friend, on Sunday evening, in a carriage accompanied by Col. WILLIAMSON and Dr. FIRMER, of Memphis, Tenn., and Col. ALFRED NOXON, of this State, I was afforded an opportunity to ride through the country to the residence of Col. NOXON, which is beautifully located in the Mohawk Valley, twenty miles distant. The route taken was through Ballston Spa, Milton, Jonesville, Clifton Park and East Line. To one who has been for nearly four years following in the wake of an army where every step was but another and lasting illustration that the way of the transgressor is hard, carrying desolation and ruin to those wickedly bent upon destroying the Union, the scene was an impressive one and an agreeable change. The air was pure and bracing, and, on either hand, for the whole twenty miles, as far as the eye could reach, was to be seen evidence of thrift and a bountiful return for the labor bestowed upon the comparatively unkind soil. A ride of six miles brought us to the limpid stream known by the unpronounceable name Kaysderoseras, and a mile beyond the pleasant village of Ballston Spa, was entered, where a short halt was made to give the horses a breathing time and afford companions and self an opportunity to hastily glance at this whilom watering-place and now would-be "oil city." As far back as 1804, before the merits of Saratoga or Columbian Springs were known, or, at all events recognized, an effort was made by several enterprising individuals to make of it what Saratoga is to-day—the great watering-place of the country. Being then as now the county town of Saratoga County, and the centre of political power, it was an easy matter to raise a fund to erect a handsome hotel, and the result was the "San Souci"—another monument of man's disappointed hopes—for at a very early period thereafter, the Saratoga Springs were fully developed, and proving to be superior water for medicinal purposes than the waters at Ballston, the train of visitors passed on to the former place, and the grand hotel was turned into an educational institution, and the people of Ballston Spa were permitted to follow, if not more profitable, at all events more legitimate pursuits. Manufacturing establishments were occasionally put up, and the village has increased steadily until now it is quite a respectable town in size and general appearance, with several comfortable hotels, fine private residences and schools. Recently some of the old ambition for a mushroom-notoriety has been manifested, as shown in the vain endeavors to "strike ile." Any quantity of land, more or less valuable, has recently changed hands for several times its real value for village or farming purposes, and there are also indications of threatened attempts at boring the earth for oil; certain I am, that whenever you strike a Ballston man he bores you in the hope of obtaining ile in another way. But go there, if you are in the market for a speculation, and ask of the first citizen you meet if it is really true that oil has been found, and he will laugh at you, but no satisfactory answer can be obtained, unless an operator is met with, and he answers all inquiries with the most sang froid manner imaginable; that the locality has been thoroughly "prospected," and while no oil has yet been seen, Prof. Noodles says there is every "indication" of oil being present. In proof of this he points triumphantly to the preparations made to bore—consisting of a frame-work of wood, for all the world like a pile-driver, erected at the enormous expense of $50. But notwithstanding these lands are the basis of several splendid schemes, (on paper,) I venture to assert no oil will be found. Disgusted with oil prospecting, we move on—the horses now fresh—at a rapid gait. A halt is made in the beautiful village of Jonesville long enough to say "how do you do?" to a few friends, pass down the main street of tidy and well-painted Clifton Park, and a little after sunset are dropped at the door of the hospitable mansion of Col. NOXON, delighted with the ride, and nearly everything seen and heard. There we are cordially welcomed by his amiable help-mate and lovely daughter, and proceed forthwith to do as bidden—"make ourselves at home;" but it is not until daylight that the beauties of Mohawk Valley can be seen and fully appreciated. From the piazza of Col. NOXON's comfortable mansion is a view, for beauty and variety of scenery, second to none in this country. On the right, as far as the eye can extend, looms up the blue lines of the Catskill Mountains; to the extreme left can be scanned the lower Green Mountain range of hills; directly to the front is Cohoes Falls, and a portion of Waterford, with a rough, rolling country intervening; in the foreground runs the Mohawk River—where it forms a crescent—and Valley, made familiar to every school-boy, by Indian atrocities committed upon the early settlers; at your feet is the almost national work known as the Erie Canal, which will cause the name of CLINTON to be remembered as long as grass grows or water runs; to the left a little is the Champlain Canal, the whole presenting one vast panorama of life and activity—one worth traveling a long distance to see, and when once seen, never to be forgotten. The whole land in view is under cultivation—grain fields, grass fields and grazing fields, with herds of cattle, are to be seen dotting the whole vast expanse. The locality being healthy and the air bracing, no wonder the Mohawk Valley has produced a superior race of men, many of whom have made their mark in the world—all of whom are well off in this world's goods. But to return to

SARATOGA.

If the old visitors at the Union Hotel in 1834, when a gallows sign swung in front with a spread eagle painted on one side, and "Putnam and the Wolf" on the other; when leading citizens, who at that early day flocked here to partake of the then popular Saratoga water and went to dinner in their shirt sleeves, could now look in upon the gay scenes here every evening and observe the elegant dresses, exquisite coiffeures, the masses of laces and clusters of gems and brilliants worn by ladies, and the fashionable habits of the gentlemen, they would certainly be shocked at the progress of this republican people.

Not the least interesting matter worthy of notice is the number of different countries represented, the people of each nation having their marked peculiarities.

On the piazzas and in the halls of the "Union," "Congress" and "Clarendon" there are to be found Spanish Grandees, Counts and Countesses, the wealthy sugar planter from Cuba, and the young sophomore just from commencement; English military officers on civil service and half pay, incog. Counts and the consequential parvenu, with mutton chop whiskers and large expectations of remittances, never to be realized, and the representatives of every class in American society, not even excepting Ethiopia, which has a representative in the person of a learned African, a lecturer, named BOAZ. I have not knowingly met any African Count or Countesses, yet there are some very elegantly-dressed and well-behaved personages, whose ancestors must have had very dark skins. Asia, Brazil, Italy, Russia and even Turkey have representatives in this world's fair.

The social standing of this vast multitude is equally varied, while Saratoga to-day is a miniature world within itself, and nearly every nation on the globe is represented, and almost every phase of social life is to be seen, the cry is "still they come." Every train is crowded with fresh visitors, most of whom, however, remain only for a few days. Consequently the outgoing trains are almost equally well filled. The scene at the depot—a miserable shed, and a disgrace to the railroad company and town—is always interesting, and full of fact suggestive of Saratoga life. The newly arrived throng always find an equal number in waiting at the station, to welcome friends, lovers, or husbands, as the case may be: the few professionals and New-York roughs are recognized mingling in the crowd only by experts, so metamorphosed and quiet are these gents under the effect of Saratoga water and the disciplining of Mr. MORRISSEY. It seems to be taken for granted that no improper conduct will be tolerated, hence, while there is no sufficient police force to maintain order, as a rule, the best of order prevails.

And yet, there are a few well-known ruffians from New-York City, Troy and elsewhere, who gratify their brutal instincts whenever they think they can do so in safety. A few of these desperadoes have been chalked and ordered away; but more remain, a pest and a nuisance to all respectable people. Only a few nights ago, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a visitor named BURR, from Brooklyn, was attacked on Broadway, just opposite the ruins of the old United States, beaten insensible, and robbed of a gold watch, gold spectacles, and all the money he had upon his person; just how much that was cannot be ascertained yet, because the unfortunate victim has been in an unconscious state, at the house of a friend in Putnam-street, ever since, and there are but slight hopes of his recovery.

At about the same time, three desperadoes, hailing from Troy, fell upon a respectable citizen named GLEASON, whom they choked and beat, and then robbed of all his valuables. They were subsequently arrested through the exertions of officers DEAL, CASE and LEGGETT, and gave their names as BARNEY McGEE, WM. A. ORVILLE and DENNIS DOWNING. They were sent to Ballston Spa for trial.

Two men named OSCAR COOK and HENRY C. BUCK, arrested by Officer JOHNSON day before yesterday, upon suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery, after examination, were discharged, the evidence not warranting the magistrate in holding them for trial.

VISITORS FOR THE SEASON.

Among the large number of visitors who have taken rooms at the Union Hotel are: A. T. Stewart, wife and servant, Judge Hilton, Recorder Hoffman and family, Rev. Gardner Spring and family, D. R. Martin and family, Wm. Black and daughters, Hon. H. J. Raymond, E. S. Sanford and family, Courtland F. Palmer and wife, George R. Pendleton, M. B. Brady and family, Mr. Van Schbef, Col. Green and family, Moses H. Grinnell and family, all of New-York. Dr. Tobey and family, Providence, R. I.; Geo. W. Taft and family, Buffalo, N. Y.; Geo. W. Allen and family, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stephen H. Alden and family, Albany, N. Y.; Stephen Ridgeby and lady, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. Dr. Buddington, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gov. Curtin of Pensylvania, Ex-District-Attorney Schumaker of Kings County.

On Saturday the Amherst College Glee Club gave a concert in the Leland Opera House, and had a very respectable house. The same night the club serenaded Gov. CURTIN, but he could not be induced to come out and make a speech to them.

FENCING ACADEMY.

With the visitors Prof. (*née* Colonel) WYNDHAM's fencing academy, in the Opera-house building, is a favorite place of resort, particularly by the Spanish gentlemen, during the cool morning hours. The professor having closed his academy in New-York for the Summer season, reopens here to accommodate his old pupils, many of whom are visiting the springs, and others who desire to practice or be instructed in the use of the small or any other kind of a sword.

The last was the most successful week yet of Mr. GRAU's comedy season at the Leland Opera-house. He commences the present week with the romance of "A Poor Young Man," and will present a new piece every night. HERMANN, the great Presditigateur, who has been astonishing everybody here by his private representations, will give an entertainment, with balls and hops, at all the hotels; and, with the other entertainments, visitors will be able to use up all their spare time.

E. A. P.

A Season of Panics and Excitements—A Visitor Meets a Sharper—The Result—The Races—Lieut.-Gen. Grant—The Leland Opera House.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

Resident Saratogians and visitors have been in a constant panic about one thing or another thus far during the whole season, rivaling Wall or State streets in this respect when Union successes in the field were as rare as men of wealth who obtained their money honestly, and in times when gold valuation was made most fickle by great rascals with stars on their shoulders and lesser ones who did their bidding, either end of the wires connecting the Capitol and the great financial centre of the country; the main difference being that while in one place the panic was felt as a mighty whirlwind, in the other it agitates the people as the ocean is moved by the laws of nature. In a word, the excitement created is just intense enough with the free use of mineral water to prevent ennui and a general stagnation of affairs. First of all there was the fire excitement—that monster of a shanty known as the "States," by those who wish to have it understood that they have traveled—had been burned to the ground in the day-time, and little else but the insurance on buildings, trees and shrubbery pertaining to the hotel saved; other hotels might burn at a more unseasonable hour, when to be caught in a room first floor from the roof would be decidedly unpleasant; rebel emisaries might burn some other hotel, reasoned timid people who do not realize how harmless dead lions are or a circumvented rascal; gradually this died away and next came a brief fear that there would not be accommodations for all; but the gallant manager of the Union, by the execution of a herculean task, almost as wonderful in a mechanical way as the story of Aladdin, speedily removed this trouble. As the season fairly opened, and visitors crowded every train that came in, Madame Rumor had it that there was a secret clan of freebooters in our midst, ready at any moment to relieve ladies and gentlemen of whatever valuables they might happen to have about their persons. There was just enough truth in this to give probability to the story; but the scientific Trojan, with the aid of New-York detectives, who came here for this purpose, relieved the town of a majority of these pests, by sending them back to more congenial places, like Troy and New-York; and the few whose presence is tolerated are under surveillance, and hence behave themselves as well as young men who are trained to good habits in the "City of Churches." Last week there was a panic about "garroters," and 9 o'clock was the latest hour considered safe for one to step off the piazza of a hotel. Those whose duties compelled them to walk the streets at a later hour did so with fear and trembling—looking over either shoulder, and behind every box and tree, and in every doorway, with knife or pistol or both in hand, expecting every moment to have an assassin's arms about their necks; wives and sweethearts, whose companions disappeared for a few moments in the labyrinthine halls and corridors of the hotel, would go about in a half distracted state, anxiously inquiring for the missing one. Married ladies made the garroters a bugaboo to keep their husbands from visiting the club-houses, springs, or the lake after dark; and to make them obedient and go to bed early, the morning air, they discovered, was very healthy, and to prepare for that early to bed was a necessity. This state of affairs ran on for a week, and quiet was only restored when the discovery had been made that the reports had a very small basis in truth. One man was assaulted and robbed while laboring under the influence of King Alcohol, and another similarly affected fell into the cellar of the defunct "States" Hotel. The police secured the robbers, and the trustees of the village intend to order the cellar fenced in, so it is to be hoped there will be no more reports about garroters.

But the most dangerous of all is the panic that has existed since that *Harrising* affair in Washington. The gents now understand why ladies wear daggers in their hair; secretly, but surely the crisis has arrived when man is in the power of woman, and she intends to use it. It is understood that the visiting ladies have held a secret caucus and decided: First, that man was made for woman; secondly, that any woman has an entailed right to any man upon whom she fixes her heart, provided the man of her choice walks to the springs with her twice, and each time partakes of Congress water; or round the park once, after drinking at the same spring, dances with her two evenings in succession: (public "hops," where money is paid are excepted,) promenades through the parlors and corridors twice in the same week, either before dinner or in the evening, sits at the table with her three times in any one week, steps on her train twice two days in succession, asks to speak with her alone once, riding out—if alone, once—with others three times during the season, and so on to nine hundred and ninety-nine; either one of which makes a man a lover, liable to be shot or stabbed if he fails to comport himself as a lover should. This is a horrible state of affairs.

I overheard, while passing through a hall to-day, a batch of girls conspiring against the life of a young man who paid his attentions last year to one of them. So the new law is an ex post facto one, and naturally one would suppose might be declared unconstitutional, unless there should happen to be a wiley judge on the bench. Already several young men have mysteriously disappeared; it is supposed they have been frightened away to some foreign country. Those who do remain, intend to retaliate by exposing all cases of fraud, such as young ladies wearing paste diamonds, false hair, somebody else's teeth, imitation thread lace, pinch-back jewelry, and in what bad taste they dress, the startling contrast of colors, gorgeous as butterflies; and, horror upon horrors, they intend to declare war against the universal tendency of ladies going through the streets with nothing but petticoats on below the waist. Think of a modest young woman rolling her dress up under the arms. But this panic will, I presume, subside some time or other, when something fresher comes up and engrosses the attention by being a novelty. The most irrepressible panic-creator is Maj. LELAND, of the Union. He keeps up a constant panic in the other hotels by producing a succession of novelties and startling effects, attracting all the visitors in town to the Union. Happy faculty; fortunate man. He has already had a ball, inaugurating the hotel; another the opera house; another for the ball-room; and when the new buildings, now in process of erection are completed, I presume there will be another opening ball. Every night and almost every day he has something going on to attract outsiders, as well as amuse and interest his own guests, until the Union has got to be a kind of ladies' and gentleman's exchange—the first place to look for an acquaintance, and, if in town, they are pretty sure to be here at some time during the twenty-four hours. GROVER, too, has been contributing largely to keep up a panic. Some wag the other day got up a panic about the Columbian Spring—that it was used by the Prodigal Son before returning to his anxious parient. But this is not well authenticated. We have had a Countess-panic, and that died away only after the withdrawal of the cause; the Hop-panic rages all the time; there is a Congress-water panic twice a day; a Hoop-panic, (and some ladies are now wearing them larger than ever—out of spite, I presume;) a Water-fall panic: and, as I write, a Dutchman is in a panic about *Norma*. She certainly ought to be able to "hear" him. I was in something of a panic myself, upon finding a slip of the letter mailed for the TIMES, last night, upon my table this morning. A few days hence, there will be a panic over the horse-races. But, after all, these are, in the end, harmless affairs, and while giving the crowd a subject to talk about, the time passes away comparatively in a pleasant manner to what it might were there no excitement, no scandal nor exciting rumors.

With the gentlemen, and many of the ladies, the same is true; little else is heard except horse-talk, just now. As the horses are all in training every morning, and therefore present, it is not unreasonable to suppose that there will be as large a crowd of people in Saratoga, on the 7th of next month, as were present at the great race between *Fashion* and *Peytona*, on Long Island, twenty-three years ago or thereabouts. That is the opinion of men who talk horse from one year's end to the other. Indeed, there are men here who can rattle off the pedigree of any horse known on the turf in this country for the last thirty years. The experience of any of these men, written out, would make quite an interesting volume. But more of horse anon.

One of the Cuban guests, a few days ago, while strolling near the Indian village, paid $50 for a little insight into New-York life. He was induced to bet on the "little joker," and, of course, lost. He bet a second time, to ascertain how it was done; lost again, and returned to his hotel, perfectly satisfied that Americans are a great people.

HERMANN, probably the most expert *prestidigitateur* in the world, returns from Europe with a fresh budget of tricks, and is underlined on GROVER's bills to appear in a few days at the Opera House. He has already given sufficient evidence of his skill to private parties, so that the whole town is all agog to see him perform, and he will undoubtedly be greeted with crowded houses.

The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was produced by GROVER, to-night, with probably the best cast ever seen in this country. There was a fair house, and everything passed off admirably.

It is understood that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and party will reach here to-morrow, and stop at the Union Hotel, with his old Staff Commissary, Major LELAND.

E. A. P.

Secretary Stanton and Our Prisoners.

One of the first articles written by Mr. DANA for the Chicago *Republican* is a denial of a statement of JUNIUS H. BROWNE, who was imprisoned a long time at the South with Mr. RICHARDSON, that Mr. STANTON is responsible for the sufferings of Union prisoners at the South. Mr. DANA, who was, until recently, Assistant Secretary of War, says:

"No man of all the thousands who languished in the cruelties of rebel bonds, can rightfully say that Mr. STANTON is responsible for one moment of his tortures. The truth is, that special efforts were made by the War Department to procure the release of Mr. BROWNE, and his companion, Mr. RICHARDSON; but those in power at Richmond were, for some reason of their own, unwilling to surrender them, and refused; and finally, after all other means had been exhausted, and when the notorious 'POLLARD, of Richmond,' (who had been released on his parole to negotiate the exchange of Messrs BROWNE and RICHARDSON for himself and some other Southern *literateur*, who had been captured by our forces,) had failed to return according to his promise, orders were given to Gen. BUTLER to seize and hold as hostages for these two gentlemen a number of prominent citizens of Virginia, who resided near enough to our lines to be within reach of a cavalry party. Messrs. BROWNE and RICHARDSON escaped before these orders were executed; but it is the fault of JAMES A. SEDDON, and not of EDWIN M. STANTON, that they were not sooner at liberty."

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: "Gen. PRITCHARD, widely known as the leader of that party of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry who captured JEFF. DAVIS, has forwarded his official report of that event to the War Department, accompanied by affidavits of officers in company with him at the time, entirely exculpating him from the calumnious charges to which a Wisconsin Colonel has given the principal currency. Gen. PRITCHARD has asked permission to publish his report and accompanying documents, upon which he is willing to rest his vindication, which, we assure our readers, is complete. If, for any reason, the War Department shall decline to accede to Gen. PRITCHARD's request, he will take other means of laying his case before the public. If the report of Gen. PRITCHARD is accepted by the War Department, as we have no doubt it will be, it will form the basis for the distribution among the interested members of the Fourth Cavalry, of the large reward offered by the government for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Reorganization of Industry in the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is of the highest importance for the country, both in a commercial and a political point of view, that the South should reorganize its industry the soonest possible. It is only by such reorganization that public tranquility can really be restored in the Southern States, and the business interests of both sections placed on a sound basis of prosperity.

If the Southern planters undertake, each individually, to reorganize their industrial operations, to borrow money in small sums at high rates of interest and for short periods, to hire negroes or whites, as best they can, amidst the confusion that reigns, they will proceed slowly and with great difficulty. Destitution will reign, distrusts and hatreds will be engendered, and there will exist, we greatly fear, a state of general feud and robbery. It is of the highest importance that all this should be avoided; that the South should engage at once in producing the great staples which the whole civilized world requires, give occupation to its population—the poor whites as well as the blacks—and to see before it an era of hope and prosperity.

The planters must combine; all the men of business capacity must unite, and by some well-concerted plan, undertake the great work of reorganizing labor in the South. If the work is left to isolated, individual effort, it will require years to accomplish it; in the mean time, thousands will sink under the task, while the business, and probably the politics of the whole country, will be disturbed.

We presented, in a previous article, a plan which we believe would meet the present disorganized state of Southern industry. We proposed that the planters form joint-stock companies, put in their plantations at a fair valuation, issue stock for the same, together with an additional amount for working capital, and prosecute their operations on joint-stock principles.

Now, how can the capital be obtained, and promptly, for the companies, so that the planters could commence by December next the planting of cotton?

We would recommend the following plan, which, we believe, would meet with entire success, if properly managed. A few planters of wealth, of high standing, and of known business ability, should, in each of the cotton States, combine and form committees or associations for the purpose of organizing companies and directing operations. This would inspire confidence, create unity of action, and attract the attention of men everywhere interested in cotton manufactures. The committees would communicate with each other, and form a general Southern association. It would be the duties of the committees in each State to see, first, that the lands were appraised at a moderate valuation; second, that the strictly necessary amounts of making capital only were called for; third, that all certificates of stock were properly issued and registered, so that over-issues and other frauds should be rendered impossible; fourth, that all engagements made with the laborers should be honorably carried out, and a uniform system of such engagements established. The general association would open books of subscription, and establish agencies in our Northern cities, and in Liverpool, London, Paris and Hamburgh. It would then invite capitalists, merchants and manufacturers to coöperate with them in the business of cotton growing, and in securing to the world the advantages of an abundant supply, and at cheap rates. The association should find, if possible, a Jay Cooke to take the management of its negotiations. If they are efficiently directed, a hundred millions could easily be secured by the 1st of December next, and all the capital that may be required the year following. The planters might, if they found it necessary, adopt some method of State action in obtaining and securing loans. We think that the General Government even might, in the interest of the whole country, advance at once a hundred millions, taking as security either the guarantee of the States, the stock of the companies or an export duty on cotton.

The project, we are aware, will present at the first glance many difficulties, for everything new wears in the beginning a dubious aspect; but the emergency is great—greater than is now supposed—and new and prompt remedies are required. If labor is not reorganized in the South, and promptly, the results will be want, starvation, disease and untold cruelty to the blacks; in fact, a state of smothered anarchy and chaos will reign. It appears to us that even President JOHNSON and Secretary MCCULLOCGH might take this subject in hand, and by encouraging and aiding the influential men of the South, who are now visiting Washington to devise ways and means of political reconstruction, enable them to devise at the same time means of industrial reorganization.

PROGRESS.

Reorganization of States.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Saturday, July 22.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been a subscriber to your paper, and have always read with interest the views of "A Veteran Observer," and will say that his last observations, upon the return of the rebel States to political power, strikes the key-note of the minds of the people in this part of the State. We were addressed on the Fourth of July by two men, both of great prominence, who, before the war, were as near at antipodes in their political views as possible, (I allude to ex-Gov. DAVID TOD, our own neighbor, and Hon. SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Columbus,) was surprised to find how nearly they coincided in their views in regard to the reorganization of the rebel States, and how unanimous was the echo of public opinion. The fact is, the *people* are disinclined to allow either negro or rebel suffrage, as both alike require education.

THE WEST.

Opinion in North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following appeared in several of the morning papers of this date:

> "The Raleigh *Progress* says that the native (white) element in that region openly threaten that as soon as the troops are withdrawn, they will hang all loyal white men and all negroes."

The writer of the above paragraph must have been very much mistaken in his estimate of the loyal feeling in the State.

Having been there since the occupation of Fort Fisher by our forces, and having traveled extensively through the State, and made extensive inquiries as to the loyal feeling in that community, I do not hesitate to say that the great mass of the citizens are as loyal as they are in any State in the whole Union.

The idea that a small number of aristocrats are to hang the whole State, including the negroes, is simply ridiculous. Beside, a large number of the so-called aristocrats are known to be among the most uncompromising Union men in the country.

There are many gentlemen of the highest standing, from various parts of the State, now in this city, who will cheerfully affirm the above facts.

By giving a place to the above in your columns, you will confer a great favor upon the citizens of the State.

Other papers that have published the above paragraph are requested to copy this notice.

J. B.

The Provisional Governors of South Carolina and Georgia.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the speeches of Mr. B. L. PERRY, now Governor of South Carolina, (and I cannot see any excuse in the fact that it was made before he knew he was appointed, as he must have then spoken as he really felt,) and Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, the bitter denunciations of the "Yankee Soldiers," and our government, made by the rebels at Richmond now daily, and getting more bold in their demonstrations, and as a friend just returned from Richmond informed me he heard several at the Spottswood House say they would yet clear these d—d Yankees out of the South, and all sorts of bitter epithets, and, as he remarked, "it made him heart-sick" to see, in view of all this, (as government officials know it,) the President pardoning Gen. (rebel) ANDERSON, proprietor of the "Tredegar Works," a wealthy man, and one of the most influential rebels, had bolstered up the Confederacy more than any other man in it, by money, cannon, &c., *and he pardoned!* What does all this leniency mean? Is it not disheartening to all truly loyal men? the more notorious the rebel, the more chance of his receiving a pardon. *So it seems.* The *infernal* FORREST has applied for a pardon, and doubtless will, if he has not already, received it, *Fort Pillow notwithstanding, &c., &c.* Then, to conclude it all, the apparent policy is to exclude the freedmen from voting, or having a voice in the reorganization of the rebel States, who, as a mass, are far more intelligent than the "poor whites of the South. Although not allowed to vote, they are to be *mis*-represented in Conventions and the National and State Legislatures If represented, by virtue of these being added to the census from which the number of representatives is made up from, is it just that they should not have a vote to say who should represent them? If the President can designate the white voter loyal from disloyal, why not qualify the freedman also? I firmly believe that if the freedmen are excluded from voting in the reorganization of the Southern (rebel) States, and be represented (as they will be in every case) by rebels, that the day is not far distant when repudiation of our national debt will be made, as we have evidence sufficient that the Northern doughfaces are not extinct. I hope and pray sincerely that this war is not going to result in such a farce.

Yours, truly, an old patron of the TIMES,

E. E. THORNE.

Distress at the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask permission through your columns to urge upon the attention of our people, our government and every philanthropical heart in the country, the fearful destitution and the coming horror in many sections of the South. Unless something is done, and that quickly—done too, with large and most systematic effort—tongue cannot tell the frightful scenes which will be enacted through a large portion of the South, the coming months, and especially through the Winter. There have been frequent allusions to this in the papers, but I have never seen the case broadly and clearly stated with the proper address. The call for a renewing of our Sanitary Fairs and the great heart-throb of the people in charitable work is imperative. Unless some such great and powerful effort is made there will be more suffering through the South than ever was prevented by our sanitary fairs in the army. This suffering, too, among women, children and little tender babes. Oh! Sir, if you could see, and those who read could know the destitution, want and misery even now experienced by thousands who have no means of even making known their wants, and they those who heretofore have never wanted for luxuries, the hearts of all would bleed.

As a proof of this I ask of you the publication of the inclosed extracts from a private letter, not written for publication, but by one who has suffered the horrors of a war, and is now suffering the dread of the starvation of his wife and little ones, and they helpless. Be it remembered, these people have no money, no prosperity, and even with the drought ravaging many districts, no supplies of any kind. Nailed to their soil, helpless to go or stay, day by day drawing near to starvation—can not, will not, the great abundant North and West awake to a vast systematic effort of mercy and charity in rendering relief to their fellow-creatures dying of want—not in Ireland, not in South America, but at our door. The inclosed name, Mr. Editor, will be to you a guaranty of the truth of this communication; and imploring the energetic action of those who moved in our sanitary fairs, I remain, yours truly,

R. W.

LOCAL AFFAIRS—PRICES, ETC.

The Hack Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

As there seems to be a general disposition to ventilate the hack question, I propose to say a few words on the subject. In doing so I will confine myself entirely to the point involved in the recent decision of his Honor the Mayor, for which he holds the owners and drivers of a carriage from what may be called an up-town private livery-stable, subject to all the rules and regulations governing an ordinary hack, hired from a public stand.

I do not say that his decision is not according to the ordinance, although even that point is one which up-town livery men are willing to contest, if necessary, but I hope to show that any such rule bears the evidence of its injustice and absurdity on its very face. First, then, as to the reasons, if not the necessities, that have caused the establishment of these up-town private livery-stables, as I shall call them.

Suppose a lady wishes to go down from some point, a moderate distance up-town, to say Broadway, corner of Spring-street, about 9 A. M., or return from the same point at about 4 P. M., especially if a shower has come up; or worse still, suppose she wishes to stop once or twice on her trip, or suppose she wishes to go down Broadway and back at midday, stopping frequently, and is an invalid at that, by what public line can she comfortably make the trip, admitting that she can even get within one of their doors. The answer, of course, is by no one.

Hence the necessity of some other mode of conveyance.

Now, shall she call a street hack? If so, how far must she go to find a stand, and how know that a hack found there is clean, or has a civil driver, or has not, within the last three hours, as frequently occurs, carried a case of infectious disease, perhaps the small-pox, to the hospital. Or must she keep her own carriages and horses, at an outlay of some $5,000; a yearly cost of $2,000 or $3,000, and much trouble and annoyance to insure as good service as she can obtain at a private livery-stable at a cost of $800 or more per year, without any capital invested. The remedy to all this is these private livery-stables, the organization and operations of which I will now partially describe, premising that doubtless many of your readers are ignorant of the extent of this business, and the amount of capital invested therein.

To carry it on successfully, requires first, an extensive building, covering at least two full lots, the whole worth from $10,000 to $20,000, at a moderate estimate; next, a supply of first-class close coaches, horses, harness, robes, &c., &c., enough to do more than the average amount of business of the busy season. To these must be added a supply of barouches or open coaches, phætons, &c., for the Summer season—all idle, or nearly so, during the Winter months—and sleighs and bells, used, perhaps, two weeks in a year. These represent a capital of $20,000 to $50,000 or $60,000, or say an average of $30,000, requiring for its successful management the close attention of proprietors, foremen, drivers, stablemen and washers, and all held subject to the orders of well-known private customers, families, usually, without depending to any amount upon the patronage of strangers. The result is, that their customers are better supplied in all kinds of weather, and at all reasonable hours, than their neighbors who own their own carriages, for it is well known that the average livery stable turnout is equal in appearance to the average private carriages. And all this is secured without further trouble than the mere sending of an order to the stable.

The comfort, the assurance of a good clean carriage, a careful driver that she probably knows, a responsible proprietor, and the return of any package she may leave in the coach, brings to a timid lady is more easily imagined than described, and is one for which she is glad to pay a fair price. And now we will discuss that point a little. It is well known that most of the parties using these carriages are out of town from three to five months each Summer, thus leaving a large amount of stock idle during that time. Long experience had shown that previous to the war, one dollar per hour was about a fair price for the use of a carriage, team and driver, for shopping and calling, that a dollar and a half paid for certain "boat" or "car" calls, while four dollars were charged for a close carriage, and five for an open one to the park, for a ride, continuous driving or not, of two hours and a half. Since the cost of repairs and subsistence and wages will average more than double, while the charge of shopping per hour is about one dollar and a half, to the Park is about five and six dollars, and the dollar and a half "boat call" has risen to two dollars, making a rise of about fifty per cent. against, and an increase of expenses of about one hundred per cent. Now for the "boat calls," more particularly. These and "opera calls" are more dreaded by livery men of this class than anything else, and they would gladly get rid of them; but it must be remembered that these carriages are held subject to any reasonable call whatever of their customers. If the charge be two dollars, the customer knows that it will carry one or four, and a fair sized trunk besides. The owner knows the risk of sending his coach to a boat along West-street, or to the opera, is worth ten dollars to him at any time, for he always runs the risk of a broken panel that may cost him fifty dollars.

In addition to the great amount spent for repairs in a livery stock, is to be added the amount lost by its rapid wearing out. The average life of a coach costing $1,200 to $1,500, is only about four years for first-class work. The owner is then glad to sell it to a street hackman for a quarter of its original cost.

And now, although I have, perhaps, trespassed too much on your space and patience, I trust I have convinced all reasonable persons that the regular stables doing family work, have not only not shown a disposition to extort from their customers, but on the contrary, their opinion that they have been less beneficially affected by the rise than any other interest of equal magnitude, is well founded. Indeed, I think many of these establishments made, during the year 1864, *not less per centage* on their investments, but a *less number of dollars* even than before the war, although, perhaps, doing more business. I think I have also demonstrated the injustice and absurdity of applying the same rule to the man who keeps his carriages standing on his own floor, and sends a "boat-call" rather as a matter of duty than otherwise, by an establishment worth $1,800, as is applied to the man who stands on the public street and runs an establishment worth half or less than half as much. And that must be a mean man, indeed, who will go to one of these private stables, and after being sent to the boat for his own convenience, dispute the regular fare, and bring the driver before the Mayor under any such rule. Indeed, livery men here generally believe that only a man from the small town of Boston could possibly be small enough to do it. Very respectfully yours,

S.

High Prices.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of the above date a right smart cut on the bakers, butchers, milkmen, butter-dealers, &c., which was well timed, and, I suppose, well meant, and, as I thought, all right; but why not give some others of the city dealers a small hit; for instance, the grocers, tea-dealers, (sugar wholesale,) and especially the gas companies; where is there as great an imposition practiced as in the gas business; when coal was no higher, and as high as it is now, and most of the time higher, gas was furnished to consumers at 25 cents per 100 feet; now the consumer must pay 32 cents per 100 feet, and pay the internal revenue tax besides, so that the company makes a clear profit of 7 cents above the exorbitant profit realized at 25 cents. Why not make a dash at some of the moneyed monopolies of the city as well as attack the poor butchers, bakers, milkmen and some others of the same cast. YANKEE.

P. S.—Please try your hand at some of those, especially the gas companies. I read your paper every morning, and would like to see something about those skinning mills.

The New-York Market System.

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., July, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the recent communications and editorials on the food question, and being the owner of some fifty acres of land within 10 miles of New-York, City capable of producing all the ordinary vegetables used there, with any quantity of chickens, eggs, lambs, calves, etc. I thought it would interest you to know how much I get wholesale for what I raise, and so write. Well, Mr. Editor, I don't get anything. It does not pay me to raise any more than I consume in my family. I did formerly, once in a while, try a load of something that I had in surplus, and many of my neighbors have tried it as a regular thing, but we all find that the return is very meagre for the labor and privation endured; so that I am content now to let any surplus I may have be wasted rather than spend my time and means, and so vex my soul when I sell it, with so little return. And throughout this section the farmers are many of them quitting the raising of produce for New-York City. Nor is it probable that they will resume the business, unless greater facilities are granted them in the city to dispose of their products.

Mr. Editor, take a walk yourself down into the vicinity of Washington Market about 10 or 11 o'clock at night, of a pleasant evening, (I won't ask you to go on a rainy night, though the marketman must,) and you will see the streets even at that hour already lined with the farmers' wagons, with produce awaiting the opening of the morning market. There he must stay all night, sleeping in his wagon or on cellar doors as best he may. There for the purpose of securing a place to sell his products as early as possible, for he is not allowed to remain after 9 o'clock in the morning. For though your city authorities may wink at some infractions of the law, and we country people have heard they do, yet their eyes are always wide open for any of our wagons found on the street after 9 o'clock in the morning. And this whether produce is sold or not, though probably one-half of those who are buyers are not an hour out of bed, and have not fully got through with their breakfast at this hour; much less thought of what vegetables or meats they will need for dinner.

The market vegetable producer's life is, therefore, a hard one, and but few can stand it for more than a very few years, to go, night after night, as they have to under this plan, to make it profitable, without breaking down in health, or finding the evil consequences so serious that they withdraw from the business. Those who thus go regularly, and are in prominent positions at an early hour in the morning, generally obtain fair prices for their produce, say *about one-half the retail price*. Thus, when green corn is 25 cents a dozen at retail, they will get $1 a hundred, and from $1 50 to $1 75 a bushel for tomatoes, when they retail from 10 to 12½ cents a quart, other things of the kind in proportion. Potatoes and other less perishable vegetables, the difference is not so great, the retail profit being then about 50 per cent. But when the producer is an outsider or interloper, who simply brings in a load of any surplus he may have, arriving at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and without a stand or place to sell, except as he can catch a chance in the middle of the street, he will rarely realize over one-third to three-eighths of the retail price.

Give the producer an opportunity to sell his productions direct to the consumer, as is done in Philadelphia and most cities, and you will reduce the cost of food one-half, besides having it cleaner and fresher.

The present market system, suited only to a small village where everybody could go to the river shore and buy from the boats, originated when there was no convenient way to bring wagons over the rivers, and from necessity the produce was all brought in sloops, and periaugers, and the market was on the banks of the rivers. The only strange manner about the system is that the citizens have borne with it so long, but that is probably owing to the large Knickerbocker element in our population, with whom no custom grows obsolete.

The wide avenues up town give very favorable locations for the improved arrangement of permitting the producers to sell direct to the consumer, say Avenues B, First, Third, Seventh and Ninth, and perhaps sections of others.

In other cities the use of a street for market purposes, when under proper regulations, a faithful superintendent, and the market closed and street cleaned at 12 o'clock, always enhances the value of property for business purposes. The owners and occupants of retail stores in North Second and upper part of Market streets in Philadelphia, would think it a great loss to have the markets removed from those streets.

My communication is already too long, and I will defer any further details to another time, only remarking that under such a system the farmer brings in from time to time whatever he may have to sell—a few dozen eggs, dressed chickens, fresh butter, a dressed lamb, or calf, or young pig, in connection with his vegetables.

Coming in contact with the consumer, who can appreciate any extra nicety and cleanliness in preparing his provisions, there is a constant inducement to have everything clean and fresh—an inducement lacking when the articles are sold wholesale to middlemen. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Building Societies—Can Cheap and Elegant Houses be Had?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The two short articles which appeared in the TIMES, relating to the above subject, are important, and touch a subject now vital to the welfare and interests of all people in our city. Could joint stock companies be formed to erect large, elegant and scientifically planned edifices, with complete suites of apartments in them—suites more complete and comfortable than those in our first-class hotels—owned by the stockholders, a new era would be introduced into domestic architecture. I have examined the subject carefully, and from plans and estimates which have been made, I am convinced that a person, by investing $5,000, would secure a residence far superior in every respect to one for which he would now pay $1,500 rent. Domestic architecture has made no progress from the earlier times; details have been effected, but no new plan or mode of building has been devised. Our present manner of building is to a really scientific method what the old stage was, or perhaps the ox-cart is to the railroad. It is very desirable that the rich should take the initiative. If they set the example, it would be rapidly followed; it would become fashionable; a great point to be gained. If twenty gentlemen were to unite, taking from $20,000 to $30,000 stock each, making a total capital of half a million, a little palace, complete in all its appointments, could be built. Then, at a salary of $2,500, they could employ a capable manager—some experienced and gentlemanly hotel-keeper—who would take charge of the establishment, and keep it in the best style. Everything should be furnished at cost price. As purchases would be made at wholesale, all articles supplied could be of the best quality, and furnished at the cheapest rates. Among other items, I will venture to affirm, from experience in wine districts in Europe, that wines, paid here at from $10 to $30 per dozen, would be supplied at from $4 to $10, provided the foreign purchases were properly made. The families could take their meals in their own rooms, although an elegant public dining hall should be fitted up, with private tables for the families that preferred to resort to it. A family of, say five persons, could, under a perfectly methodized system, live far better on $2,500 a year, than they now can do on $5,000 or $6,000. The system contemplates transferring the palatial club-houses of London to New-York, and enlarging them for the use of families.

The Auxiliary Post-offices.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you not direct the attention of the city Postmaster to the necessity of a modification of the rules governing the auxiliary post-offices, (Station P. O.?) Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, I went to one to post a letter to the European steamer, whose mails closed at 7 A. M. the next morning. I found the door closed, and, after much research, in an obscure and out-of-the-way place, a hole which I conceived might lead to the interior, and was probably intended for letters; but could ascertain nothing relative to the time letters confided to its Nepenthian jaws would be taken to the central *Gothic* (vernac. for barbarous) office. An apothecary, in the neighborhood, informed me that letters were taken away about 8 o'clock A. M. Now "they manage these things better in France." Each Post-office station keeps open for the sale of stamps from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.; and every "carrier" is obliged to be constantly furnished with every description of stamp, and the Post-office tariff and mail hours. Every station and Post-office box has conspicuously displayed the hours for collecting the letters, and, by the simple substituting a figure, announcing that the collection *has been* made. The letters also bear the stamp, with date and hour, of the office at which they *are received*, and thus indicate where letters have laid over; as they sometimes do for three weeks between Washington and Boston. The Post-office box has a light on the inside and can be seen.

With sentiments of great consideration, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, R.

Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not obtaining any satisfaction from the driver, I called on the owner of the milk wagon which delivers us our daily fluid. I said to him gold is fifty cents less than it was a year ago and feed is abundant and good, yet you charge your customers as much, if not more, for milk, as when the drought had nearly destroyed the pastures last Summer. To this he replied that the farmers were to blame, for they still kept up the old price. That the railroad companies charged one and a half cents per quart freight; and, queerest of all, that the cans usually ran six quarts short, it being the custom to buy by the can, which it was presumed contained the number of quarts called and paid for.

Do any of your readers know of other excuses? YORKVILLE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE MINING STOCK ROBBERY.

JOSEPH BENEDICT and THOMAS MCCUE were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of stealing a diamond breastpin and fifty-five shares of the capital stock of the Delaware Gold and Silver Mining Company, valued at $5,500, from WILLIAM P. ELLSWORTH, on the 18th inst. The mining stock belonged to Messrs. WOLFE & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place, by whom ELLSWORTH was employed. It appears that the complainant entered a ladies' car at the Thirtieth-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company. He was ordered out by BENEDICT, a brakeman. He refused to go, when, as BENEDICT asserted, MCCUE ejected him. During the struggle it is alleged that the diamond pin and bonds were stolen. Officer IRVING subsequently learned that MCCUE had endeavored to negotiate the bonds. MCCUE and BENEDICT were arrested, and yesterday Justice DODGE committed them for examination. The bonds were returned to the owners by a man who claimed and received a reward of $500, which had been offered for their recovery.

A CHAPTER OF ROBBERIES.

ELIZABETH MCINTYRE and FRANCIS A. WHEELER were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of stealing $70 from JEAN BAUDOUINE, a Frenchman living at No. 47 Wooster-street. The complainant alleges that a few nights ago he entered a house of ill-fame in Broome-street, in company with the woman. In the morning the woman had disappeared, and the money also. On searching the house he could find no one but WHEELER, who pretended to know nothing of the transaction. The complainant informed Officers CHRISTIE and PLODGE, of the Eighth Precinct, of his loss, and the officers arrested the accused. The woman acknowledged that she had stolen the money, and said that she had given $30 to WHEELER. She returned $30 to the complainant. WHEELER said ELIZABETH had offered him $20, but he refused to accept it. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial.

Mrs. SUSAN YOEMANS, keeper of a house of ill-fame in Green-street, ELIZABETH SMITH, JENNIE GRAY, EMMA BROWN and FRANCIS WILSON, were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday on a charge of stealing $50 from JULIUS WELLER, of No. 767 Broadway. The complainant alleges that while asleep on a longue in the house of Mrs. YOEMANS, the money was taken from his pocket. Justice DODGE committed the prisoners for examination.... JAMES COCKROFT was arraigned before Justice DODGE on a charge of stealing $40 from JOHN CAMMEYER a discharged solder. The complainant alleges That on Wednesday night, while passing the corner of Broadway and Reade-street, he was accosted by the accused, who stole his pocket-book. Justice DODGE committed the accused for trial. The money was not recovered.

JAMES DYER, colored, was arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday, on a charge of robbing DAVID JOHNSTON, also colored. Judge DODGE committed the accused for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

A LUNATIC COMMITS SUICIDE.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at No. 197 West Twentieth-street, on the body of WM. WALKER, a lunatic, who committed suicide by taking Paris green. It is said that deceased has been deranged for over a year, and that during the past nine months he has been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He was granted a leave of absence and returned to his home. On Tuesday night, during the absence of his relatives, WALKER discovered some poison in a closet, which had been purchased for the purpose of killing roaches. The lunatic swallowed a portion of the poison, and was seized with severe vomiting. He afterward confessed to his sister that he had taken the poison, but said that the people were after him, and compelled him to take it, or they would cut him in pieces. Mr. WALKER died on Wednesday morning. The jury found that the deceased came to his death "by the effects of poisoding by Paris green, taken while deranged."

Mr. WALKER was 34 years of age and a native of New-York. He was formerly attached to Duryee's Zouaves.

Funeral of Rev. Edwin R. Cook.

The funeral of Rev. EDWIN R. COOK, the rector of the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street, took place at the church yesterday at 2 P. M., and was attended by a large concourse of people, among them a large representation of the clergy. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG, Rev. SAMUEL HOLLINSWORTH, of Portchester, and Rev. WM. C. WINSLOW, of this city, were the officiating clergymen. Dr. MUHLENBURG made a few appropriate and touching remarks, and the solemn service of the Episcopal Church lent its effect to the occasion. Many hundreds passed around the coffin to take a farewell look of a faithful and successful minister of the gospel. The remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery, where they were interred after a brief service by Rev. Mr. WINSLOW. On Sunday forenoon a discourse appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered by Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, and it is hoped that Rev. Dr. VINTON will hereafter furnish a funeral discourse on the lamented dead.

Fire in Fifty-first-Street.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the large frame building No. 262 West Fifty-first-street, occupied by MYER MORANGE as a flock factory. The fire broke out in the drying-room, and owing to the inflammable materials with which the building was stored, the premises were soon enveloped in flames and reduced to ruins. Loss on stock and machinery about $15,000. The building belonged to Mr. MOTT, foot of Fifty-fourth-street, North River, who sustained a loss of $3,000; insurance not ascertained.

The flames also communicated to a small frame building on the rear of lot No. 657 Ninth-avenue, owned by Mr. SMALL, living corner of Horatio and Washington streets, and soon reduced it to ashes. The fire continued to spread, and communicated to a rear building attached to the pottery of Mr. TERSH, Nos. 257 and 259 West Fiftieth-street, involving a loss of $2,000; insured in the Knickerbocker Insurance Company for $1,300.

A frame barn belonging to Mrs. SHARP was damaged to the amount of $600. A stable belonging to F. CLAUSMAN, in Fiftieth-street, was also much damaged. At the time the fire broke out a high wind was blowing from the West, which threatened to take the fire to the dwellings on the avenue. Steamer No. 1, under command of Capt. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and his officers, was quickly on the spot and soon a powerful stream was directed on the burning buildings. The Fire Department also did good service in extinguishing the flames.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On Wednesday night an effort was made to pass a large number of counterfeit $10 bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Conn. The police soon learned the fact, and gave storekeepers notice, and the villains were foiled in the attempt. The bills are well executed and calculated to deceive good judges of money in the evening. SALOMON P. STODDARD, a lawyer, was arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Twentieth Precinct; LOUIS L. ANGEL, a clerk, 32 years of age, was arrested by Officer DANIEL, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOS. GOLDEN, an expressman, was arrested by Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct, for passing the bills.

INCOME TAX EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Collector of the Eighth District desires us to say to the liege citizens who are anxious to give the government the benefit of their tithe offerings, that he is now prepared to give receipts for the income tax of all residents between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. The office is at No. 923 Broadway.

REPAIRS TO PAVEMENTS.—The following proposals for repairing street pavements during the period from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, were opened at the Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday: M. Murray, $77,000; McCool & Warnock, $72,500; R. Jardine, $83,000; C. Guidet, $85,000; Bradbury, (informal,) $80,000; Wm. Heeney & Halliday, $83,500; C. Keyes, $82,000. No award has yet been made.

TESTIMONIAL.—The New-York Typographical Society, in appreciation of the exertions of their ex-President, WM. MCCREA, Esq., have procured a very handsome testimonial for presentation to that gentleman. It may be seen in the window of B. W. MERRIAM & Co., No. 577 Broadway. The penmanship, executed by Mr. HIRAM DIXON, of the Adams Express Company, is a rare specimen of art.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision under the Internal Revenue Law.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Collectors of Internal Revenue having laid before the commissioners several complaints against delinquent persons and firms for not taking out licenses, either from oversight, neglect or on supposition that they had them, it so happened that a number of lawyers were arrested and brought before the commissioner, and their plea of defence or excuse was listened to with marked attention by the court.

In two or three instances, without mentioning names, these members of the bar claimed that a copartnership or firm license exempted the individual members of the firm from getting out a separate license, and thought this proceeding of the collectors was unjustifiable, and an outrage. The District Attorney and collectors hold to a contrary opinion, and called upon the commissioner to pass upon the question, which he decided as follows:

OSBORN, Commissioner—It appears that sections 74 and 79 of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1864, and by virtue of which these proceedings are instituted, are the principal sections or provisions of the Internal Revenue Law that relate materially to these charges.

The controversy arises chiefly with reference to the construction of the two sections, what is the literal meaning of the phraseology used.

Section 74 declares, "That in every license to be taken out under or by authority of this act, shall be contained and set forth the purpose, trade, business or profession for which such license is granted, and the name and place of abode of the person or persons taking out the same; * * * * * and (except in the case of auctioneers and peddlers) the place at which the trade, business or profession for which such license is granted shall be carried on. Provided that a license granted under this act shall not authorize the person or persons, (except lawyers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle-brokers, horse-dealers and auctioneers,) or firm, company or corporation mentioned therein, to exercise or carry on the trade, business or profession specified in such license in any other place than that mentioned therein, or otherwise provided."

Now, it seems to me that this section and its proviso relate to the contents of a license, and the place where certain trades, business or profession may be carried on; what classes of business are restricted to the locality specified in the license, and what classes are authorized to be carried on elsewhere, beside the place mentioned in the license.

But section 79 relates to the way and manner in which certain trades or business may be exercised or carried on, either by individuals or by firm company or corporation.

Here is the language of the section: "Any number of persons, except lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle-brokers, horse-dealers and peddlers carrying on such business in copartnership, may transact such business at the place specified in their license, and not otherwise."

I hold that Congress intended by this provision to authorize persons to transact business under a firm company or corporation other than the excepted classes mentioned in the section, at the place mentioned in the license; for if any other construction is to be given, lawyers, claim agents, &c., are prohibited from exercising their profession or business in the place specified in their license, and are licensed to do business elsewhere only.

Now if we look at the 74th section we find that Congress not only prescribes what the license shall contain, but grants authority for the persons and firms to do business, thereby avoiding the necessity of a separate enabling clause. Therefore if section 74 describes what shall be contained in a license, the place where business shall be done, what classes of business are confined to certain localities, and what are unrestricted, and at the same time granting the right to do business, then section 79 must have a different construction, or be an obvious repetition of Section 74. The qualifying words in section 79 are, "carrying on such business in copartnership," and the words "may transact such business at the place specified in their license," mean the person or persons acting in copartnership are authorized to exercise their business in copartnership, except lawyers, claim agents, &c., who are denied that privilege, and must get out a separate license. There is the construction I give to the law, irrespective of the vague phraseology which the defendants claim admit of another interpretation.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOSPITALITY BADLY REQUITED.

John Regan, aged about 25, was charged with stealing a silver watch worth $30, the property of Edward Kelly. Witness said: I lost a silver watch worth $30 on the 12th of May; it was taken by the prisoner Regan; at the time it was taken, there was nobody in the room but him, my wife and myself; I took him into the room, and gave him lodgings that night; at 4 o'clock in the morning I saw the watch hanging there, and he got up shortly after, and left; at six o'clock I awoke and found he was gone, and so was the watch; I would like very much, however, to let him go—I forgive him.

Judge Dowling—That is very good for you, but a man that betrays such hospitality as you extended to him must be bad at heart. Guilty; Penitentiary two months.

ASSAULTED IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

In this case the defendant, Peter Ahearn, was arrested about 1 o'clock in the morning, for being drunk and disorderly, and was conveyed to the station-house. About 7 in the morning he was taken before Justice SHANDLEY, who committed him as well as a companion of his for disorderly conduct. The prisoner was taken from the court-room to the keepers, and as he was about to be transferred to a cell, he turned suddenly round and struck Policeman Christopher Dooley a terrible blow on the jaw. These were the facts in the case. The court found him guilty, sentenced him to two months in the penitentiary, and fined him $25.

CAME DRUNK TO THE BAR.

Henry Hanson was charged with assaulting his wife, Louisa. Somehow, the accused was at large, although no bail-piece was with the papers. The accused promptly made his appearance at the bar—that is, as quick as a drunken man could wend his way to the bar. His counsel asked a postponement, to enable him to obtain an important witness. The court granted the request of counsel, by locking Mr. Hanson up on the charge of being drunk.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Isabella Hamilton, a plain-looking servant girl, was charged with stealing a carpet satchel that contained property to the amount of $26, the property of Ann Misner. Witness said: I lost a satchel containing a silk skirt, a white waist, some underclothing, a silk mantilla and a black shawl.

Q.—Who took them? A.—I can't say, but I believe she took them.

Q.—Your property? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you got any witness that can swear she took it? A.—No.

Q.—Have you seen it since? A.—No.

District-Attorney Bedford.—Then why do you suspect this woman?

Witness—She was there as cook, and she asked to go out at night about seven o'clock.

Q.—When did you last see the cloak? A.—At ten o'clock; she never came back.

Mr. Bedford said if these were the facts, they proved the innocence rather than the guilt of the prisoner, as she saw her property two hours after the accused had left the house.

Judge Dowling said the officer might throw some light on the matter. Possibly she was seen coming from the house by the officer.

Policeman *Robert D. Dinsmore* deposed: About a quarter past twelve o'clock, on the 21st, the prisoner came to me and wanted to know where she could get a place to lodge; I told her there was no place except the station-house; she had a black glazed satchel and a band-box tied with a handkerchief; this was at the corner of One Hundreth-street and Broadway.

Q.—Did this lady see this property since? A.—No.

Q.—How do you know it was that lady's satchel? A.—I don't know.

Q.—All you know is this girl had a satchel, and to whom it belonged you don't know? A.—That's all.

The prisoner was acquitted.

A DETERMINED ROWDY.

David Woodwrath, a very genteelly dressed young man, was charged with assaulting and cutting with a knife, Edward Schwartz, a peaceable German gentleman. Complainant asked to have the case withdrawn as the accused was at the time of the occurrence under the influence of liquor. Witness stated, through an interpreter, that prisoner came up and kicked at him, and then drew a knife and stabbed at him, but it only cut the pants; when the knife came up at him he kind of bent himself, and thus he probably saved his life. The knife struck the abdomen, and as the court remarked, had it gone one-eighth of an inch further, the complainant would have been a corpse.

John S. Peacock thus described the occurrence: I happened to be standing on the corner, and the prisoner was on the corner. He came out and sat on the threshold of the door and a man coaxed him away and he sat down at a butcher's door, and the next I saw him draw a knife on the gentleman, as he came out of a lager-bier store, and said there's the ——. He then made a kick at him and then made a plunge at him with the knife. The complainant had never seen the prisoner before. Guilty; penitentiary six months.

YOUNG TILL THIEVES.

John Sheridan aged 12, and Thomas McDonald aged 9, were charged with stealing the till of Louis Ruff. Witness said. The two boys came into the store, and when they found they could not steal the money out of the drawer they took the drawer itself. The little fellow sneaked behind the counter, drew the drawer out as gently as he could, and passed it over the counter to the biggest boy. I gave chase, and caught them. Both were found guilty. Sheridan was sent to the House of Refuge, and judgment was suspended in the case of McDonald.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

James Irveny, *alias* George Wallace, reported by the police to be one of the most desperate rowdies of the Eighth Ward, was charged with assaulting Policeman John Crown, of the Eighth Precinct. The officer said: Patroling my post, I saw him insulting ladies in Greene-street. I told him to give over his misconduct, when he made a very obscene remark. I then took hold of him by the back of the neck, and he gave a sudden jerk, and mashed my fingers. He then ran into the street, put his hand in his pocket, and said he would shoot me. I followed him into a public house, and had him arrested.

Judge DOWLING—You are the standing bully for the women of the Eighth Ward. You prowl around that ward at all hours of the day and night. You are so bad that the magistrate who committed you speaks of you; you could not behave yourself in court.

Sentence six months and fined $60.

AN INSANITY CASE.

Anna Mengel, a modest-looking German woman, attired in widow's weeds, was charged with stealing $15, the property of Lisette Weesgerber. Complainant was very reluctant to prosecute, as she thought prisoner was not in her right senses.

Question—When did you first think she was insane—before or since she took your things? Answer—Before; she acted funny; sometimes she would speak pretty fair, and then she would turn off on another subject.

District-Attorney Bedford refused to prosecute further, stating that he deemed it safer to discharge the prisoner. She was accordingly discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27, 1865.

$65,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	105¼	800 At. Mail S. Co.	166
42,000 do.	105⅛	50 Erie R. Pref.	88½
13,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100 Hudson Riv. R.	115½
50,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97½	700 do.	115
10,000 U.S.6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97¾	500 do.	114½
75,000 do.	97⅝	300 do.	114¼
1,000 Kentucky 6s	98	1000 Reading R.	107
13,000 Mo. State 6s	72	200 do.	107¼
7,000 Mo.6s, Pacific R. Issue	72	3500 do.	107½
2,000 Conn. State 6s	96	500 do.	107⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	25¾	100 do.	108
2,000 do.	25½	1000 do. s30	107
2,000 Erie 4th M.	98	500 do. 2d call	108½
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	104½	400 do.	108¾
2,000 Chic.& A.Inc.Bs.	88	150 Mar.&Cin.1st Pref.	40
1,800 Amer. Gold	143¼	150 Mich. Cen. R.	109¾
16 Bank of Commerce	105	300 do.	109½
25 Cen. National B'k	103	20 do.	109⅜
150 Fourth Nat. Bank	101	1000 Mich. S.&N.I.R.	67
100 Canton Co.	41¼	1200 do.	67¼
300 do.	41½	100 do. b30	67½
100 do.	41⅝	200 do. b30	67¼
300 do.	41½	2500 Cleve. & Pitts.	74
100 Del. & H. C. C.	134	3600 do.	74¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	44	500 do. s30	74
200 do.	43¾	50 do.	73½
100 do.	43⅞	400 Chic. & N. W.	28
400 American Coal	65	200 do.	28¼
300 Quick. Min. Co.	58¼	100 do.	28⅜
100 do. s10	58⅛	200 do.	28½
300 Bruns.C'yLand Co.	11	100 do. s30	28
100 do.	10¾	500 Chic.&N.W.Pr.	64
500 N. Y. Cen.	96⅛	1800 do.	64½
100 do.	96⅝	700 do.	64¾
200 do.	96¾	2500 do.	64½
1300 do.	97	100 Cleve. & Tol.	102
5 do.	98	100 do.	102¼
700 Erie Railway	98⅛	200 do.	102½
1000 do.	98¼	500 do.	103
2500 do.	98	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	109
2500 do.	97¾	700 do.	108¾
500 do.	97⅞	200 do.	108½
500 do.	97¾	100 do.	108⅞
25 do.	97	450 Mil. & P.du C.R.	40
100 do. s10	96	1600 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.	100
100 do. s30	95	300 do. b30	100
100 do. s30	94½	100 do.	99¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	107	200 Reading R.	107¼
4,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105¼	100 do.	107½
14,000 do.	105⅛	200 do. s30	106⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104½	200 do. s10	107
20,000 Ohio & M. C.	25½	50 Chic.&N.W.Pr.	64
20,000 do.	25⅝	400 do.	63¾
100 Quick. Min. Co.	57¼	1500 Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾
300 Mariposa M. Co.	13¼	500 Cleve. & Pitts	73
200 Bruns.Land Co.	10¾	100 do.	72¾
50 do.	10½	10 do.	70
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	95½	100 Chic. & N. W. s30	28¼
200 Erie Railway	96½	800 Chi. & R. I.	108
500 do.	96⅛	100 do.	108½
225 do.	96	400 Mil. & Pr. Du C.	39
200 Hud. Riv. R.	115	150 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.	98½
100 do. s10	114½	100 do. s30	98
		300 do.	98¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¼	1100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	72½
100 New-York Cen. s3	96⅝	500 do.	73
100 do.	96¼	300 do.	72¾
300 Erie Railway s3	96⅞	800 do.	72⅞
200 do. s30	94	100 do. s3	72½
200 do.	96¾	600 do. b3	72⅞
600 do.	96⅞	500 do. s30	72
100 do. s3	96¾	100 do. s3	72⅛
200 do. s3	96⅝	200 do.	72¼
100 do.	96½	300 Chic. & R. I.	107¾
100 Hud. Riv. R. b3	115⅛	100 do. s30	107¾
100 do. s3	115¼	100 do.	107⅞
200 do.	115⅛	100 do. b3	108
300 do. s10	115¼	300 do.	108
100 do.	115	600 Chi. & N. W.	28¾
200 Reading R.	107⅛	500 Ch. & N. W. Pr	63¾
600 do.	107½	100 do. s3	63⅞
200 do.	107⅜	300 do. b3	63¼
200 do.	107¼	100 do. b3	63⅜
100 Mich. Cen. R.	109½	200 do. s15	63⅛
2000 Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾	100 do. b3	63⅝
100 do. b3	66⅞	100 do.	63½
1200 do.	66⅝	100 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.	99½
400 do.	66½	300 Mil. & P. du C.	39
300 do. s3	66⅜	100 do. b3	39
200 do.	66½	100 At. Mail St. Co.	165
200 do. b10	66⅜	100 Canton Co.	40¾
100 Cumb. Coal	42¼	100 Quick. Min. Co. c	57¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	25¼	100 Hud. Riv. R.	115½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	95¾	100 do.	115¼
100 Erie Railway	96⅜	600 Cleve. & Pitts	73½
100 do. s3	96⅞	200 do. b3	73¼
500 do.	96⅛	200 do.	73⅞
300 do.	96¾	1700 do.	74
50 do.	96	500 do. s3	73¾
300 do. s3	96⅞	200 do. b3	74
300 do.	96⅞	400 do.	73¾
800 Reading R.	107⅞	200 do.	73½
200 do. s10	107¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	108⅛
200 do. s3	108	800 do.	108¼
200 do. s10	108	100 do. b3	108⅛
200 do. s3	108⅛	50 Chi. & N. W.	28⅛
1400 Mich. S. & N. I.	67⅛	100 do.	28⅜
1900 do. b3	67¼	100 do.	28½
200 do.	67⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.Pr s3	64
300 do. s3	67⅜	100 P., Ft. W & C.	99
400 do. b3	67⅛	300 do. s3	99
400 do.	67¾	100 At. Mail S. Co.	163
1400 do. b3	67⅛	100 Canton Co.	41¼
700 do.	67⅞	100 Cary Improve't	18
100 do. b10	68	400 Cumb. Coal	43
200 do. s3	67⅞	100 do.	43½
1500 do. b3	68	100 Quick. Min. Co	57½
100 do. s3	67⅝	100 Mariposa M. Co	13¼

THURSDAY, July 27—A. M.

The day was one of renewed excitement in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange. Erie Common Stock was again the leading staple. The sales at the regular and open Boards and on the Street were very large, very much excited and extremely variable in price. The successful *Bull* operators in the stock are, of course, greatly elated. It is said, indeed, that the advance has run ahead of their own calculations, and the consequence, to-day, was a certain measure of suspicion among themselves as to who should get out at the top rates first. At one time there was a difference of 3 ₩ cent in about as many minutes; that is from 96⅞ down to 95, and up to 98 ₩ cent. The very highest sales were before the early Board at 99@99¼ ₩ cent. The large advance of yesterday in Hudson River to 115 ₩ cent. was sustained. New-York Central went ahead of the best sales of yesterday, and the extreme additional rise on Reading was 2½ ₩ cent. The Western Roads were active. Speculation ran strong on Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern.

At 4 o'clock, the following quotations, after repeated alternations up and down in the market, were made on the Street. The Railway market firm, with a fresh advance on Michigan Southern to 68⅛ ₩ cent.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97⅛	N. West Pref	63¾	64
U. S. 5-20s	105⅝	105⅝	Rock Island	108¾	108½
N. Y. Central	95⅝	96⅛	Fort Wayne	99⅛	99
Erie	97¼	96⅞	Cumb'land Coal	42¾	43
Hudson	115	115¼	Quicksilver	57½	57½
Reading	106⅞	108⅛	Mariposa	13¼	13⅛
Mich. Southern	65⅞	68⅛	Canton	40	41
Illinois Central	127	128	Atlantic Mail	166½	165
Mich Central	108	109	Brunswick	11	11
Pittsburgh	72⅞	74	Ohio Certificates	25⅜	25⅝
Northwest	28¼	28¾	American Gold	143¼	—

The Money Market has assumed much steadiness at 6 ₩ cent. at call to the Brokers. Exceptional transactions are made as low as 5 and as high as 7 ₩ cent., according to the class of collateral.

The price of Gold was ¾@1 ₩ cent. firmer in the forenoon than on Wednesday, and further advanced after 'Change hours. The Gold Room was transferred from William and Beaver to Broad and New streets, this morning. The first sales in the new arena were at 143¾@144 ₩ cent., and the later sales 145@145½. The Customs demand for Gold yesterday and to-day was quite large. There is no export demand. On the contrary, Exchange for Saturday's mail is not over 108¾@109 Gold for the highest signatures, 60 days' sight, while 3-day bills have been done at about the same figures, drawn against United States 5-20s. The demand for these Bonds for transmission abroad continued to-day, at 105¼@105⅜ ₩ cent. Other descriptions also firm.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Pacific	155
Manhattan	135	Chatham	125
Merchants'	103	Bank of N. America	107
Mechanics'	107	Hanover	105
City	177	Irving	105
Phenix	101	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	126	Shoe and Leather	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	105	Import's' & Traders	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Park	140
Broadway	200	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Ocean	85	Central National	104
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	85	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	98	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st,M '77	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	95
Hud. R.7s, 1sts, '69	104½	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	104
Hud. R.7s, 2ds S. F., '85	104¾	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102
Mich. C. n. 1sts. 8s,'82	111½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	88	Cleve.& P. 2d mort.	90
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	95	Cleve.& P.3d mort. con.	89
Mich.S.&N.I. S.F.7 ₩c.	96½	Cleve.& P. 4th mort.	74
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	112	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	39
Alt. and T. H. 2ds pref.	72	Chic. & Alt. S. F.	96
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	73
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor.	90

The day's business at the office of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, to-day, was as follows: Total receipts, $2,703,852 37, including for Customs, $403,000, and on account of Loan, $48,000; Payments, $1,941,494 51; Balance, $57,519,774 64.

The Scheme of Bank Proscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I respectfully submit the opinion of a country banker touching the scheme of the committee that claims to represent seven banks in the City of New-York, two in Philadelphia and four in Boston, respecting the *refusal* of the city National Banks to pay out National Bank notes issued by country banks.

1. A majority of the city banks, represented by the committee, are *eleventh hour converts* to the National Banking system. A majority of such banks first refused to receive greenbacks on deposit; they next refused to lend the United States any more money just previous to the appeal of Secretary CHASE to the people to lend the government money for 5-20 bonds; and they subsequently refused to take National Bank notes on deposit or from their customers.

2. The scheme for the refusal of city National Banks to pay out National Bank notes issued by country banks, if successful, would keep several millions of such notes in transit by express companies at the expense of the banks issuing them, and it would require the country banks to keep very large deposits for the redemption of their notes in the city banks for the benefit of the latter, greatly to the injury of the former.

3. The schemes would enable the city banks to increase the rates of exchange, and to create differences in the value of National Bank notes, tightness in money and panics at their pleasure, such as the country experienced in 1857—which panic would have been prevented if the city banks had then received on deposit the bills of country banks and paid them out as they did after most of the evils of that panic had occurred.

4. The scheme referred to can be thwarted by the country banks, because it is provided by section 32 of the National Currency Act, "That every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive *at par*, for any debt or liability to said association, *any and all notes or bills* issued by *any* association existing under and by virtue of this act." And country banks can decline to keep accounts or deposits with any city bank that refuses to pay out the National Bank notes of all country banks. And they can pay out the notes of each other and not send any such notes to the city banks, but only send to such banks the notes issued by city banks and the notes of State banks which sustain the city banks in their refusal to pay out the notes issued by country National Banks.

5. The scheme of the committee would produce the very thing that the National Currency Act was designed to prevent, namely: differences in the value of bank notes depending upon the location of the banks issuing them.

6. All country National Banks and the people at large should oppose the schemes of the committee and prevent its being carried into effect.

It can be thwarted, for national depositories are obliged to receive all National Bank notes, and if they should present those issued by country banks for redemption instead of paying them into sub-treasuries, the Secretary of the Treasury can bring them to terms.

Beside, all National Bank notes are a legal tender in payment of all debts owing by the United States, and also all debts due the United States except such as are payable in coin.

The question is presented whether a few city banks shall be permitted to destroy the nationality of our national currency by creating differences in its value, depending on the location of the banks issuing it, or whether the country banks and the people, with the aid or neutrality of the Secretary of the Treasury, will thwart their scheme, and keep the notes of National Banks at par everywhere as they now are.

The people have been so thoroughly educated within the last four years respecting finance and banking, it is not probable they will now be deceived or misled by a few city bankers who were never distinguished for common sense or elevated public spirit, and whose advice has generally been wrong and unheeded touching the financial measures of the government. B.

We presume that the scheme upon which our correspondent—distinguished as well as highly esteemed—comments with such force and practical good sense, may now be regarded as "*dead as a herring*." It was laid on the table at the Clearing-House day before yesterday, and although the vote was a close one, the subsequent discussions of the subject have nearly all tended *in the direction of leaving it on the table*. The publication of the plan itself has increased this feeling. Some of its rules are proscriptive of the Country Banks in the highest degree, not to say impertinent and offensive; though it may be not intentionally so. Above all, it is known that Government already tenders its Treasury-office as the cheapest, least inconvenient, and most responsible "Assorting House" for any redundant National Bank Notes which the Associated Banks may chance to hold—thus far they have not been troubled in this way—no matter where issued or where redeemable, which the Bank Committee could possibly devise. The office will issue certificates bearing 6 ₩ cent. interest, for Clearing-House use or any other purpose, on the deposit of these notes, without limit and free of expense. The Bank Committee propose to do no more, at a heavy cost to themselves and to the gratuitous annoyance of the interior National Banks.—ED. TIMES.]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,824 bbls. Flour, 280 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 1,345 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Malt, 14,765 bushels Oats, 696 pkgs. Provisions, and 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $7 50 for Pots and $8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb., in gold. An invoice of Java was sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at firmer prices; Middlings, 46c.@48c. ₩ lb.; sales 2,800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in lively demand, mainly on speculation. Prices have again advanced 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., the market closing firmly. Sales since our last amount to 15,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 95@$6 75; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 85@$7 40, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $7 90@$8 25 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 95	@$6 75
Extra State	6 85	@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 25	@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 75

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at higher prices. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $7 50@$8 75 for poor to good, and $8 75@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is also dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 90@$9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal is in light supply and good request at $4 90@$5 for Jersey; and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has again advanced 3c.@8c. ₩ bushel, on an active inquiry, partly from speculative buyers. Sales 95,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 25; Amber Western, at $1 05@$2 10; Red Western, at $1 80@$1 95; Amber Spring, at $1 60; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $1 50@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn has also improved 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, on a good demand, partly for export. Sales 80,000 bushels at 86c.@88c. for unsound, and 88c.@90c. for sound Mixed Western; 90c.@91c. for Western Yellow. Western Oats have been quiet at 62c.@62½c. ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request, including Western, at 96c.@97c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 27, 1865.
Price of gold	226	143½
Superfine Flour, ₩ bbl.	$9 80@ 9 90	$5 95@ 6 75
Extra State Flour, ₩ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 85@ 7 40
Extra Western Flour, ₩ bbl.	10 10@15 60	6 90@11 75
Extra Canada Flour, ₩ bbl.	10 90@12 00	6 20@ 9 00
Southern Flour, ₩ bbl.	10 90@15 00	7 50@12 25
Rye Flour, ₩ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 75@ 5 75
White Wheat, ₩ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 00@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₩ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 50@ 2 10
Corn, ₩ bushel	1 75@ 1 90	86@ 91
Rye, ₩ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 05
Barley, ₩ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ₩ bushel	1 00@ 1 03½	55@ 62½

HAY—Continues in good demand at $1@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@85c. for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₩ lb.

HEMP—The demand has been mainly for Manila, on the basis of 10c.@10½c. in gold, and 15c.@15½c. in currency ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request; 230 hhds. Cuba and Muscovado were sold at 45c.@55c., and 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 85c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 55 ₩ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$17 50 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at uniform rates, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 15; bleached do., at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm, at $1 85@$1 90; unbleached do., at $2 15@$2 25; Lard Oil, at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after at 32½c.@33½c. for Crude; 50c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72½c. for do, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more active and much firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33, closing at $32 75 for New Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess; $36@$36 50 for Clear; and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $30@$31 62½ ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been pretty active at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 50 pkgs. Bacon in more demand: 125 bxs. ice-cured Strafford sold at 16½c. Lard is again firmer. Sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Beef is in demand, at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 800 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet; a small lot of Beef Hams was sold at $31 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ₩ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice, thus: "The market for Butter is without any material alteration since our last report. Receipts of both Western and State Butters have been quite light, as is usual at this period, which has aided in maintaining market prices in the face of a weak and languid trade. Our ruling prices are widely above the views of English shippers for fine State stock, although recent advices from the English markets show a fair demand prevailing for American Butter at full prices. Recent telegraphic advices from California of an unfavorable character have deterred shippers from movement in Butter for the past few days. Southern trade continues very quiet, the demand not being any comparison to what existed before the war, and which evidently cannot be increased except by time. The whole aspect of the Butter trade for the season demonstrates clearly that the range of prices is entirely too high to be sustained. The great bulk of the stock must be taken by our export trade, as the local and coastwise demand absorbs but a minor portion, and farmers and dairymen of this State and the West, would do well to see that their stock is not kept back from a fair export demand, as the result of such a course has been before this shown to be a ruinous one. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb	.35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	.35	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	.32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	.29	@31
Welch tubs—first quality	.31	@32
Welch tubs—second quality	.29	@30
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	.32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	.30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	.26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	.24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	.14	@15
Western—light colored	.22	@26
Western—common	.20	@21

The market for Cheese has continued dull and heavy during the whole week. The advices from the English markets, as was anticipated, show a further decline of from 2s. to 3s. ₩ cwt., and shippers are unwilling and unable to go on with the trade, unless at a fairly reduced range of prices. Receipts were quite light during the early part of the week, but have been very heavy toward the close. The market closes heavily, with a decided downward tendency:

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼@15¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12 @13
Farm Dairies—common	10 @11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9 @10

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 27, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	143½
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$28 25 @$33 00
Prime Pork, ₩ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	23 75 @ 24 50
Hams, ₩ lb.	19 @ 23	19½@ 23
Shoulders, ₩ lb.	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₩ lb.	20½@ 24	16 @ 17½
Pl'n Mess Beef, ₩ bbl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ₩ lb.	20 @ 24⅝	18½@ 24
State Butter, ₩ lb.	46 @ 60	27 @ 40
Cheese, ₩ lb.	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and firmer today. Sales since our last, 980 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@14½c., and 1,170 boxes Havana at 12c.@15½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. for very inferior to choice, and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. Western at $2 12@$2 12½ ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements to-day included 250 bales Cotton at ¼d., by sailing vessel, and 7-16d. by steamer, ₩ lb. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ₩ bushel.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

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LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND MELODEONS are being sold very low for cash, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED.—"FROM NORTH TO SOUTH," military galop, by CHAS. FRADEL, 60 cents. "Vignette" Polka, by THOS. P. REEDER, 40 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. HORMAN, 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1865.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporageous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—The Green Monster.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Wonder.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rebel pirate *Shenandoah* has been definitely heard from by the whaling bark *Milo*, which brings to San Francisco several crews of vessels destroyed last month. It seems that the pirate Captain was fully informed of Lee's surrender, but affected not to believe it. He was also informed of the assassination of President Lincoln, and that he believed readily because he expected it. The Arctic whaling fleet of about 60 vessels will probably be entirely destroyed. The pirate is said to have sailed last from Melbourne, and is manned by English and Irish cut-throats.

A magnificent bald eagle was captured a few days since near Rochester, in this State, during a violent storm of wind and rain. The bird boldly dashed forward as the storm arose and attempted to face it. He was overpowered and carried down heels over head to the ground. A man who saw him fall, seized a pole, ran to the spot and laid it over the eagle's neck in such a way as to hold him till he was secured. The prisoner measures six feet from tip to tip of wings, and is a fine specimen of a noble bird.

It is stated that Gen. Dodge, before his departure for his new command at Leavenworth, closed up the Secret Service Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General's office in St. Louis, and forwarded the papers and records, under seal, to the War Department at Washington. Among the documents so sent were 3,000 pages of shorthand notes, that embraced testimony given, from time to time, by United States detectives.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Gen. Grant's log-house, which formed his headquarters during the long siege of Petersburgh, is now being put in position at Fairmount Park. It is quite a commodious and stylish affair, and cost nearly $3,000. It is to be surrounded by an inclosure, and probably a fee of admittance will be charged, the proceeds to be applied to a patriotic or humanitarian purpose.

A correspondent of the Dunkirk *Journal* says that the celebrated Indian warrior Bloody Hand, of the Seneca nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th inst., nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

Wallace W. Whittlesey, who was recently arrested on the charge of robbing the Treasury of $108,000 in bonds, waived a preliminary examination at Washington yesterday, and, in default of $200,000 bail, was committed to prison to await trial.

By direction of the Postmaster-General, the mails will be transmitted, after to-day, over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville. In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

Western papers get a story from Texan sources, to the effect that 35,000 French and Algierian troops are to be sent to the Rio Grande border. The reason is said to be that the United States are sending too many men to Texas, and that the real design of our government is to invade Mexico.

At a meeting of the State Teachers' Association held yesterday at Elmira, a long report was adopted, in which the necessity of military drill and physical training, as a part of the education of youth, was forcibly and eloquently urged.

Since June 1 of this year, more than three thousand passes have been issued at Fortress Monroe to rebel prisoners returning home. This does not include those who have been sent away in large numbers at a time in steamers.

Speaker Colfax and his traveling friends were welcomed at Salem, Oregon, on the 19th, by Gov. Gibbs and the leading citizens.

Gen. Grant arrived at Saratoga, with his family, last evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the session of the Board of Fire Commissioners, the investigation into the charges made by Mr. Robinson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, against the operators in the telegraph office, in the city, took place. Mr. Robinson declining to furnish specifications to the several charges made by him, Messrs. Dailey and Seixas were interrogated regarding the conduct of their office, and also on the several charges. It is understood that the matter will not be again taken up. Hose Company No. 11 having reported the expulsion of five members for neglect of duty and other causes, the board sustained such action.

The body of Michael Martin, who was killed by the fall of a building in Furman-street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, and buried beneath the ruins, has not yet been found.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for Produce and Merchandise at firmer and buoyant prices. The speculative inquiry was active for Flour, Wheat and Pork. Freights were quiet.

There was renewed excitement in the Railway speculation yesterday, and Erie shares at one time touched 99¼, closing about 97. The Western roads and Reading were higher than on Wednesday. Governments firm. Exchange steady at 108½@109 for Gold. The price of Gold advanced to 145@145¼ ℘ cent., two ℘ cent. higher than on Wednesday.

Renewed Activity in Government Securities.—The apprehensions of impending stringency in the money market, so prevalent a week ago, having completely subsided, because of the unyielding confidence of the people in the solvency and uprightness of their government—which practically means confidence in the energy, enterprise and honesty of the people themselves—national securities have recovered from the depression with which last week closed so gloomily. Prices of all the gold-bearing bonds have rallied materially under a marked improvement in the demand on both home and foreign account. The *Scotia*, at this port early on Wednesday, brought liberal fresh orders for the national six per cents, especially the 5-20s, together with advices that all the large shipments of the bonds from this side, made prior to the first of the current month, had been speedily absorbed by the investment demand in London and Frankfort at generally firm and buoyant prices. The latest London quotations for the 5-20s by the *Scotia*, were (in specie) 71½@72, which, with gold at 145, are equivalent to 115⅞@116⅜ in the New-York market. The purchases of this special class of bonds on foreign account within the past three days, exceed three million dollars, including a snug lump of one million dollars taken for Germany on Wednesday. The renewed foreign demand for our government bonds promises to keep down the adverse balances of our foreign trade, which, on last week's imports into this port, as against the exports from the port, were against New-York to the tune of over five million dollars in currency value. The shipments of the bonds on a liberal scale will prevent any material outflow of specie, and tend to check the inflation of the premium on gold coin, which an influential clique of operators are indefatigably laboring to stimulate—using, for this nefarious purpose, mounds of borrowed money, gross misrepresentations of the wants and resources of the National Treasury, and an extensive assortment of similar false pretences.

The Mexican News—Its Absurd and Wicked Character.

The warlike news we have to-day from the Rio Grande is of a style we have not been favored with since the earlier days of the late rebellion. Its main characteristics are sensationalism, looseness and baselessness. It comes from an indefinite source, in a zig-zag way, through many places, by numerous hands. It gives no reliable authority, no intelligible details, no dates, and is utterly incoherent. It is flung among us like a bombshell, screaming and sudden, and, being unexpected, is, of course, startling.

Its course was from Matamoras to Galveston, from thence to Houston, from thence, (we suppose,) back to Galveston, thence to New-Orleans, thence to Cairo, (ha! ha! we know *Cairo* of old!) thence to Cincinnati and so onward to New-York. Who carried the great news from Matamoras to Galveston, we are not told, and who may be the "correspondent" who forwarded it from the latter point to the Houston *News*, we are equally ignorant. We know neither the source of information nor the "reliability" of either. We are not told whether it was the man who lately sent us information that ten thousand Confederate soldiers had marched from Texas to Mexico to join Maximilian, or the other man who recently sent us news from Texas that Lieut.-Gen. Grant had assassinated President Johnson. If we mistake not, the latter item of intelligence had its origin in that enterprising journal, the Houston *News*.

The "Galveston correspondent" who gives us the startling news, dates his letter from that place on the 1st of July, and we suppose it took at least a week for the intelligence to get to Galveston from Matamoras; so that the warlike measures in Mexico must have been promulgated some time in June. Now, in the Times of yesterday, we published advices from Vera Cruz (via Havana) up to the 14th inst., and from the City of Mexico up to the 9th. If any such belligerent orders have been issued as we hear of, they must, of course, have been issued from the Mexican Capital in June last, either by Maximilian or Gen. Bazaine, under the authority of the Emperor of the French, received from Europe. During nearly the entire month of June the Emperor of the French was on his tour in Algeria, and the Emperor of the Mexicans was on his journey into the interior. To suppose that under such circumstances, and without correspondence with our Government, and without innumerable preliminaries, such measures could be adopted, is absurd enough; but, to suppose that we should not hear of them, either direct from Mexico or from Europe, is preposterous. The probabilities are, that the whole thing originated with some silly and sensational rebel in Texas—some one who had not skill enough to make a plausible story, or reason enough to make a connected one—but who had wickedness enough to get up something that he fancied would stir up the bad blood of the United States, and influence enough to secure confederates on the Mississippi River in propagating his falsehood.

To come to the matter of the dispatch itself—it asserts that orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoras to purchase accoutrements for 35,000 European troops, because we have a similar number on the Rio Grande, and French officers do not see why we should send eighty or a hundred thousand troops to Texas unless to make war upon Mexico; and furthermore, that the spirit of the two armies is exceedingly hostile, and there is no affiliation between the officers.

We beg any one who is liable to be deceived by the intelligence, even after what we have said, to read the dispatch carefully. It gives no hint as to who issued the "orders," or where they were issued from. It gives us no idea as to *how* the "officials of Matamoras"—and at such a place!—are to "prepare accoutrements" for such a large army. It does not tell us where the 35,000 "French, Austrians and Algerines" are to be picked up—when we know that that is just about the entire number of foreign troops in Mexico, and that every man of these is imperatively needed for garrison duty, and for operations against the ever-rising, never-crushed Republicans. It says that the reason given—given to the Texas "correspondent" we suppose by a French marine—for this collection of troops, is, that we have a "similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points," which is a very proper reason under the circumstances, and which leads the "correspondent" to his next allegation, from which we discover that the "French officers" in Mexico read and credit one of our city cotemporaries which was ahead of them in declaring that we were sending an "army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas," with ultimate designs upon Mexico; and which will doubtless be news to Gen. Grant. As to the "hostile spirit between the two armies," and the consequent want of "affiliation" between the officers, we should think it something to be profoundly regretted, and are glad that the Rio Grande keeps them entirely out of sight and out of reach of each other.

Some of our intelligent readers may think we are giving too much attention to an absurd and criminal dispatch, but those who saw the wide credit it got from thoughtless people yesterday afternoon, and the uses it was put to, and the effect it had in Wall-street, will appreciate the necessity of analyzing it carefully, especially as it is probable that this is only the first of a series of the same kind and from the same quarter that the telegraph will be employed to swindle the public with.

The Close of the Great Seven-Thirty Loan.

All of the great Seven-Thirty has now been marketed. The three series of notes into which the Loan was divided were as follows: The first series, of $300,000,000, bearing date Aug. 15, 1864, and now quoted at par and interest; the second series, also of $300,000,000, bearing date June 15, 1865, and now selling in this market at 99⅝ a 99⅞, adding interest; and the third and final series of $230,000,000, bearing date July 15, 1865, and just closed out at par and interest. These three series of notes make a grand aggregate of $830,000,000, all disposed of within a single year, in the home market, exclusively, and at par. Under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department, between the beginning of August, 1864, and the 1st of February, 1865, a period of six months, the sales of the first series of the loan reached $130,000,000, or a *weekly* average of $5,000,000. Late in January, 1865, Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, then Secretary of the Treasury, reappointed Mr. Jay Cooke general Loan Subscription Agent of the department, the duties of which position he had demonstrated his eminent fitness to discharge during the process of marketing over five hundred millions of the Five-Twenty Loan, the popular precursor of the emphatically more popular Seven-Thirties. Mr. Cooke formally assumed charge of the Seven-Thirty Loan on the 1st of February, and promptly revived the admirable sub-agency system, which he had organized during his first official connection with the national finances. Between the 1st of February and the 26th of the current month of July, Mr. Cooke's agent, acting under his personal supervision, sold $700,000,000 worth of Seven-Thirties, thus running up the *daily* average rate of sale to within a fraction of $5,000,000, or equal to the weekly rate of distribution, under the Treasury management. Never, in the history of nations, was such an enormous amount of money raised for public use, with such extraordinary rapidity and success, as in the instance of the great Seven-Thirty Loan, which is now all in the hands of the loyal people, and deemed by them the most desirable security ever issued by the government. The notes of the loan have been more widely distributed than any previous issues of the Treasury Department, with the solitary exception of the famous *greenbacks*. And, it is safe to say, that wherever, in the remotest section of the country, any spare *greenbacks* awaited an opportunity for reliable and profitable investment, the Seven-Thirties found them out, drew them forth, and swallowed them up, to the advantage, present and prospective, of all interested parties.

Mutual Respect Between North and South.

It is a noteworthy fact that there has not been a time in this generation when the language of the North and the South toward each other has been so respectful and considerate as since the close of the war. We mean the language used by the public speakers and the public writers of the two sections. It would be difficult to recall a single instance, either here or there, since the advent of peace, of the employment of the old style of sectional abuse by any man of the least personal responsibility. All the old sort of denouncing, depreciating, sneering, flouting and reviling has quite passed away. A thousand contumelious phrases, which used to be the stock in trade of every village politician in the two parts of the country, have become obsolete; they have literally dropped from the language. There is no longer a Northern political dialect, in distinction from a Southern political dialect.

If latitude any longer makes any difference in words, it is that each latitude reserves the harsher words for itself. Hon. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, now Governor, opened his speech at Greenville, the other day, by telling his audience that they met "as a disgraced and subjugated people." Gov. Johnson, in his speech at Augusta, said that "the South had been beaten, subdued, and conquered;" and in his speech at Macon that "the vanquished are at the disposition of the conquerors, and may be disposed of as they think proper." Such is the general style of Southern utterance on the subject. Even the Confederate soldier, who perhaps has fought like a lion, will say, with perfect composure, that they have been "whipped," and have nothing to do now but to take what comes. On the other hand, the general Northern language is that the national cause has prevailed; that the Union has been saved; that the great curse of the country has been destroyed; that the people everywhere must now contrive to heal the wounds of the war, and bring back universal prosperity. The two parties in the North indulge in an acrimony toward each other, which neither of them manifest toward the South. Whatever mutual antipathies and animosities they still may cherish and express, they yet both refrain from any attempt to perpetuate a hostile spirit toward the Southern people.

Of course, there is more or less severity of speech still employed in the North in reference to Jeff. Davis and other leaders of the rebellion. Their crime is abhorred as deeply as ever by all the loyal men of the North; and they are still spoken of with unqualified condemnation. But the rebel chiefs are not considered as at all identified with the South of the present and future. The past is not, and never can be forgotten, so far as relates to them; while it is forgotten so far as relates to the body of the Southern people. As the scapegoats of Israel bore all the iniquities of the land, so all the Southern sins and follies are laid upon the heads of these rebel chiefs.

This cessation of all the old bitter language between the two sections, comes primarily from the mutual respect generated by the war. The old Northern notion that the South had degenerated into a race of domineering, pusillanimous blusterers and braggarts; and the old Southern notion that the North had lost every element of manhood in the passion for gain, and would submit to anything sooner than fight, have both been thoroughly annihilated. The tug of war for four years has shown the real stuff of men on both sides of Mason and Dixon's—has proved that there is no essential difference in courage, or fortitude, or any of the high qualities which make up the real stamina of a people. It has been brought home to the sense of every person in the land that the dwellers in the North and the dwellers in the South have the same blood, and that no finer exists. It would be morally impossible that a struggle maintained with such terrible tenacity should fail to infuse respect into the soul of each adversary, or that such respect should not manifest itself so soon as the struggle should close and its hot passions pass away.

But, again, the present civility of speech is occasioned, in no small measure, by the removal of the old root of bitterness—slavery. The Southern mind is no longer inflamed by its jealousy for an institution which it believed to be vital to Southern society, and which it yet knew to be obnoxious to every moral sentiment of the age. Before, it was irascible, intolerant, imperious, shut up to one view, engrossed with one purpose, all because of a chronic apprehension of outside interference. Now, it no longer has anything to fear; and, like all other American minds, can act freely in obedience to reasonable motives. The Northern mind is no longer discomposed by the spectacle of a course which was, every year, bringing deeper disgrace and greater peril upon the republic. It no longer chafes with indignation at the assumptions and the aggressions of the slave-power. It may still have some differences with the South, but the settlement in its favor of the prime subject of controversy has given it a liberality and a patience unknown before. In short, the death of slavery has made an end of the old *sectional spirit*. There is no "peculiar institution," peculiar to one section, left to quarrel over. The State constitutions, laws, labor systems, public policies, and all the great civil and social agencies of the two parts of the land, are to be assimilated, and there will be as little just occasion for strife between the North and South as between the East and West.

The present moderation and decorum observed between the North and South will gradually change into warmer manifestations of friendship, if that class of politicians, who can live only on mischievous agitation, are kept under proper constraint. We trust that public sentiment in both sections will be firmly set against any revival of the old sectional temper, when dealing with the questions on which the two parts of the country may not at first fully agree. The public speaker or writer who indulges in sectional denunciation should be marked at once as a mischief-maker and a public enemy. In the next Congress there may be some both from the North and the South, who will fall into intemperance of speech from mere force of old habit, if not from positive evil design. If there be any such, they should be made promptly to feel that they are not in an atmosphere suited to such displays. If public opinion will assert its just moral authority in regulation of all the discussions touching reconstruction, wherever maintained, it will be effected. There will be no danger of a relapse into the old pernicious ways; and the field will be kept clear for the final realization of universal harmony and good will.

Still Harping on Departed Worth.

The panegyrics lavished by a part of the Tory press of England upon the leader of the Southern rebellion, have not entirely ceased. Those journals still find space for extravagant laudation of the Confederate ex-President, in their bitter commentaries upon American affairs. Were the eulogium inspired only by that peculiar sentimentality which espouses the cause of the conquered because it is conquered, without reflection on the question of justice and of right, it might be pardonable. But it is invariably accompanied by the fiercest invectives, the most unscrupulous calumnies against the loyal and patriotic chieftains of the Union. By way of contrast with the immaculate integrity of Davis, they reproach the martyred Lincoln with weakness, style President Johnson a tyrant, and accuse Secretary Stanton of all the crimes known to the Decalogue, adding thereto all those which can be committed against the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Hero-worship is all very well in its way. But neither an English Carlyle nor an American Emerson would undertake to set forth the advantages of indiscriminate hero-worship, making treason as good a title to reverence as oath-regarding loyalty. What standard of merit can introduce Jefferson Davis into the world's saint calendar it is difficult to see. In an age, indeed, which finds apology for Catiline, and in which some people believe Burr and Arnold were not as black as they have been painted, any leader of a treasonable insurrection, no matter how selfish or how bloody, may hope for a tolerable circle of admirers. But it is not easy to discern what claims the culprit confined at Fortress Monroe has upon the gratitude of mankind, whether we judge him from the allegiance he forswore to begin the rebellion, the life and the treasure it cost to continue it, or the absolute folly and crime which its hopeless ending stamped upon it, in the stern logic of events, worked out by the hand of Providence. If this man can claim admiration, it must only be by some such process as the lines of Beilby Porteus explain—"One murder makes a villain, millions a hero."

It is noticeable, however, that the pæan of praise chanted on the other side of the Atlantic finds faint echo on this, in any locality. Here, that enchantment which three thousand miles of distance lends, will not stand the test of close personal experience, or the microscopic inspection of courts-martial. The English Tories can enjoy ther hero-worship without disturbance from any jealousy of ours.

Fleury, according to Kingsley's "Saint's Tragedy," speaks of the ancient Stadings as a people who worshiped a black cat, and considered the devil a very ill-used personage, and as a rightful ruler overthrown by misfortunes. What ethnological affinity, if any, there may be between the ancient Stadings and the modern Britons, we do not know. But it is clear they have deprived the latter of any claim to originality in the worship of such public characters as Jefferson Davis.

Seats in the City Hall Park.—A sincere tribute of praise is due to the guardians, or "Commissioners"—if such is their title—of the City Hall Park for the luxury of seats they have provided. The denizens of the lower wards are profoundly grateful for the privilege of a seat in the only park available to their means and opportunities. Every seat is occupied by some contemplative admirer of nature. And art, too, finds its worshippers abroad in greater numbers than before the luxurious era of seats. We need not refer to the Statue. The Statue, we believe, has been referred to on one or more previous occasions. But the seats! The seats are a new source of satisfaction and delight. And the guardians of the Park may consider themselves the possessors of the daily benisons of a pleased and gratified community.

The General Episcopal Convention.—In view of the approaching general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Philadelphia in September, Bishop Potter, of this diocese, has addressed a fraternal letter to the Southern Bishops. The most important portion of the letter is embraced in the subjoined paragraph. Bishop Potter says:

> "I have corresponded on the subject with the Bishops, and think myself authorized to state that they sympathize with me generally in the desire to see the fullest representation of the churches from the South, and to greet their brethren in the Episcopate with the kindliest feeling."

If this appeal should be responded to by the Southern Bishops, in the spirit in which it is made, the result, politically, as well as in a religious point of view, will be of the greatest importance. Opposition will doubtless be made by a minority of the convention to the representation of the Southern churches. But there is no doubt Bishop Potter correctly interprets the feeling of the vast majority of the members of his communion. They desire to set an example of peace and fraternal regard. And in doing so they do their part both as members of the church and citizens of the republic.

Mr. Gladstone and Oxford.—The prospect of Mr. Gladstone's defeat at Oxford ought to be an encouragement to British reformers rather than otherwise. His party supporters will find him a seat in the Liberal constituency of South Lancashire. He will thus be severed from his quasi-Conservative connection altogether. He will have less constraint in taking decided ground in Parliament on the great "open" questions of church rates and test-oaths. He will be drawn by his new representative affinities into more intimate alliance with the advanced Reformers of England. And he will have the important stimulus of a Liberal constituency to support, instead of condemn him in the advocacy of popular rights. Ever since Mr. Gladstone's great appeal for the liberty and unity of Italy, in the Aberdeen letters, the breach between him and his original party allies has been widening. If this Oxford contest should make that breach irreparable, the cause of Reform in England will be greatly the gainer.

Leeds and Lord Russell's Son.—The Liberal borough of Leeds, in rejecting the aspiring son of the present Foreign Minister of England, have done something more than cast a blight upon the political hopes of an ambitious young man; they have thrust sorely at a cherished Whig tradition—that political virtue goes by inheritance. The lad (twenty-two years of age,) rejected by the cloth-weavers of Leeds, has been on the "stump" for more than a year, promising much more than his father used to promise—"civil and religious liberty all over the world;" promising, in fact, to overturn the House of Lords, and remove one of the grandest bulwarks of the British Constitution. The youth seems to have undertaken too much. He has, therefore, been sent back to his parents by the sturdy factory men of Leeds.

The Steamer Dean Richmond.

The keel for this magnificent North River steamer was laid so recently that her appearance, perfect in all her equipment and furnishings, is really surprising. The creation of such a structure in so short a space of time reflects great credit upon all connected with the enterprise.

The *Dean Richmond* is the consort of the *St. John*. In plan they are substantially alike, in finish and fitting up the same taste and style, elegance and refinement pervades both. It is evident that to the same practiced eye and the same plastic hand these superb vessels are indebted for their utility, their beauty and luxuriousness, for they are as beautiful and luxurious as wealth and genius can make them. The saloons compare in richness of furnishing with the finest drawing-room in the "Fifth-avenue." We have been admitted to royal and imperial palaces in England, France, Holland, Belgium, Austria, &c., without pressing carpets richer or more expensive than those which adorn the magnificent saloons of the *Dean Richmond*. What, therefore, is *exclusive* in monarchical Europe, is *common* in republican America.

The magnificent chandeliers of the *Dean Richmond* are of antique pattern, very massive and light up most brilliantly. In the companion way is a fine portrait of our friend Richmond—an enterprising, wealthy citizen of Buffalo, who, like all of our richest men, commenced life with two strong hands, a clear head, and a determination to win, in honor of whom this steamer was named.

The *St. John* and *Dean Richmond* are the finest specimens of nautical architecture ever produced. If we had not so often thought that art and genius had exhausted their skill in the way of "floating palaces," we should say that nothing superior to these vessels could be created. But having, in 1807, seen the *first* steamboat, and witnessed the progress of improvement, as it rose step by step, from the *North River* to the *Paragon*, the *Richmond*, the *Car of Neptune*, the *James Kent*, the *Constellation* and *Constitution*, the *Ohio*, the *North* and *South America*, the *De Witt Clinton*, the *Erie* and *Champlain*, the *Hendrik Hudson*, the *Oregon*, the *Isaac Newton*, &c., &c., our faith is large and strong enough to believe in seeming impossibilities.

The *St. John* and *Dean Richmond* belong to the People's Line, and cost over $600,000. They are so attractive in all respects as to turn back the tide of travel which, for several years, set strongly in favor of the railroads.

Capt. Roe and his experienced officers and crew were transferred from the *Hendrik* to the *Richmond*, so that, like the *St. John*, she is in popular and capable hands.

The superintendence, furnishing and fitting out of both of these fine vessels was committed to Capt. John Acker, an old "skipper" and a large stockholder.

Sales of Government Horses and Mules.—In another column will be found the advertisement of sales of a large number of government horses and mules, which are to take place in different States within the next few weeks. The majority of the animals exposed for sale are sound and servicable, and will be disposed of because they are no longer required in the army.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Health of Mr. Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe.

He is Neither Starved nor Pampered in Any Way.

His Health Better Than it Has Been in Five Years.

HE IS AS WELL AS CAN BE EXPECTED.

A Special Pardon Probable for Gen. Joe. Johnston.

Resumption of Mail Service in the South.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 27.

The very few here who are permitted to know the facts about Jeff. Davis' health, his prison habits, diet, privileges, and so on, are much amused at the manufactured fol-de-rol that appears periodically in the New-York and Philadelphia papers. One would imagine, did he credit the statements of these sensationalists, that Jeff. is in the hands of brutish tyrants rather than of Christian gentlemen; that he is being worn away between the upper and nether stones of official restriction and prison torture, instead of enjoying to his full capacity every comfort which the necessary caution and watchfulness of his guardians will permit.

HIS QUARTERS.

He is confined in a large casemate, where there is ample room for his bed, a table, several chairs and a bath-tub. He is in no way hampered about his person, everything being as free to-day as when he stamped defiance with his foot in Washington and waved adieu to his compeers of the Senate. To be sure he is not permitted to be alone, but the guard are cautioned against intrusion; and at no time has he complained of either officers or men. Should he do so, and were his complaint based on the slightest foundation, it would be attended to. At night a lamp burns within his room. This, however, was done as a measure of precaution rather than annoyance. At first he complained of it, thinking it would interfere with his sleep; but as experience demonstrated the folly of his fear, he withdrew the request that it should be removed. The guard is changed every two hours; an inspection of the guard is made twice each day. The floor is neatly swept and every care taken to furnish water in abundance. The regularity with which Mr. Davis takes his morning bath is evidence of the care he yet takes of his person. His toilet is as faultless as ever, and he presents the same precise and well-ordered exterior as in earlier and happier days.

HIS FOOD.

I have seen it stated that Jeff's food was the same as is furnished the rank and file of the army. If it was it would be sufficiently better than that given our prisoners at Richmond, but as retaliation is not the practice of the government, it may be as well to state that this report is as far from the truth as is the other which says that he is allowed all the delicacies of the season. The fact is, strange as it may seem to some of our Copperhead friends, that Davis is taken care of by people who have at least an ordinary amount of common sense, and who know the folly of going to extremes. The food furnished the rebel chief is such he can eat with relish. He doesn't have strawberries and cream, nor boned turkey and mince pie, but he does have tea and coffee, beef and other meats, vegetables and cigars. These complaints about food do not originate with the prisoner, and until he sees fit even to intimate to those in charge that his diet disagrees with him, it is hardly necessary for the newspaper oppositionists to worry themselves about it. Dr. Craven, who has been with Mr. Davis every day since his arrival, is a gentleman and a practitioner of acknowledged merit, who would not forfeit the approval of his conscience for all the advancement in the power of his superiors, and to his opinion the officers in charge invariably yield the most implicit respect. At his advice sundry changes, vegetable mainly, were made in the bill of fare, but they were suggested as precautionary, rather than as absolutely necessary.

It is not true that Davis neither speaks nor is spoken to. Such rigor would be childish and absurd. With Maj.-Gen. Miles, with Dr. Craven and other officers of the post he converses freely and unrestrainedly. They have no desire to be uncivil, nor would they consent to such a depth of degradation as would be needful were they expected in any way to irritate, annoy or disturb their prisoner. With the soldiers of the guard he is not permitted to talk, nor would he be if he was a simple visitor. It is customary at all military posts for visitors, and especially prisoners, to refrain from conversation with any soldier on duty. In case he needs anything at any time he has only to tell the sentinel, who calls the officer of the guard, who reports to the officer of the day.

HOW HE SPENDS HIS TIME.

Rising at an early hour, Mr. Davis takes a bath, then dresses, after which he is visited by the officer of the guard, the officer of the day, and the medical attendant. He then breakfasts, after which he walks up and down his room, converses with Gen. Miles, who generally visits his quarters about that time, or with Dr. Craven, reads the Bible, and quite likely longs for books and papers; that he has not thus far been permitted either is a fact. Whether it is best to wholly deprive him of the society of books is a fair matter of argument. Many think that he should have everything of the kind with which to while away his time and make the tedious hours pass less slowly. Then there are many who entertain the idea that Jeff. deserves a little punishment, and that it is not at all desirable that his time *should* pass pleasantly or rapidly. Quite likely the government are of that opinion; at all events, he don't get the papers.

WHAT HE RECEIVES.

It has also been stated that no letters of sympathy had been received for him. This is incorrect. Mrs. Davis and other members of the family have written frequently, and although Mr. Davis is not permitted to read the letters, he is furnished with all items of domestic news and interest, such as the state of health and movements of the family generally. In addition to these, numerous letters of counsel and advice have been received, although none of them, with one exception, have been given him. It is not deemed right that intercourse by letter should be permitted with any one, although one would suppose it could do no harm if the mere home letters were allowed to pass freely. Of course there are hundreds of silly people in the country, and it would be strange if they who pester the President for opinions, bother persons of note for autographs, and deluge officials with advice, should not occasionally scribble a line of abuse to old Jeff. His friends, however, may rest easy on this point; he is never annoyed by these impertinences, because he never sees nor hears of them. It is said that he rarely talks about or cares to have reference made to political or military matters. Quite likely this is in deference to the good advice of his counsel. When Davis was first incarcerated, he made application for pen, ink and paper; the application was refused. He then made no requests for several days, until after the reception of a letter from an eminent lawyer, when he again requested stationery. It was granted on one condition; finding it difficult to comply with the terms, he returned the materials. He has several times expressed a desire for free correspondence with his wife and family, and seemed annoyed at the determined refusal given at each application.

HOW DAVIS LOOKS.

What earthly honest purposes the presses hope to gain by circulating lies about Jeff.'s health it is difficult to conceive. He is in better condition to-day than he has been in five years. It will be remembered that a hacking cough seriously affected his throat and lungs during his last days at Washington; it has gone entirely. He has been blind of one eye for many years, and the sight of the other was exceedingly poor of late. The power of his eye is greater now than at any time in ten years. He wears at times the famous green goggles, but there is not the need for them now that there used to be. During his rule at Richmond, the constant strain upon his eye wore upon it, and it was the opinion of his best and most intimate friends that he would eventually lose sight altogether. This is changed for the better. Regular hours, much sound sleep, almost total abstinence from wear and tear, are doing much for his health generally and very much for his eye-sight. His carriage is still erect. His hair is changing color, his cheeks, always sunken, are now covered with a light beard, making him look fatter and sounder, his physique is in good repair, his limbs are firm and his step square.

Of his mental condition, it is more difficult to speak. He is as eager for books, for mind food, as he is for the substantials needed by his body. Naturally nervous, years of ill health have made him irritable. Other years of absolute power made him impatient, and trouble seems to have made him querulous. Still he sleeps like a top. He retires early, and sometimes never turns till morning. If the people who write labored editorials about the "treatment of Jefferson Davis," could contrast his appearance with that of thousands who barely escaped starvation and death at his hands, they would be compelled to keep quiet or change their tune.

Nor is it true that he has been denied the privileges of an occasional walk, any more than is the story that his near approaching dissolution compelled a change of programme. Gen. Miles, a prudent, efficient officer, has been in charge of the prisoner's person and health. He is, in fact, held responsible for him by the President and the Secretary of War. At first, before the excitement of capture and confinement wore away, it was deemed best that he should be kept quietly in his ample room. Since then, however, at various times, at the suggestion of the General or of Davis, as the case might be, they have walked out upon the ramparts in the cool of the early evening, and sniffed the fresh air together. With Gen. Miles, Mr. Davis has ever been courteous and decorous in his bearing and conversation. There is no reason why he should not be, for so far as the externals of life and society go, he is as proper a person as can be found in a day's tramp. The heat having become intense at the fort, Gen. Miles has made these little excursions more frequently, and with great benefit to his mental and physical condition.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH HIM.

Surmises are always in order. It is the matured opinion of one "well informed circle," that he'll be tried by a military commission, convicted and hanged.

Another equally well informed circle is confident that he'll be tried by a civil court and acquitted.

One opinion is just as good as the other, and the reader can take his choice. Of one thing they may rest assured. The government has not yet determined what to with him, and when it does, it will do nothing inconsistent with its dignity.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Another immense batch of petitions for pardon were filed in the Attorney-General's office to-day. Among the applicants are Gen. Jo. Johnston and Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.

CASE OF GEN. JO. JOHNSTON.

It is probable that an exception will be made in favor of Gen. Johnston, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other rebel Generals. Among the grounds suggested for making this exception is the fact, said to be well authenticated before the Attorney-General, that Johnston did all in his power to bring the rebellion to a close long before it became palpably evident that the thing was in a collapsed condition.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Postmaster-General Dennison this afternoon ordered mail service on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac routes, and accepted proposals for service from New-Orleans to Canton, Miss, and from Canton to Grand Junction. The mail service on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was suspended early in June, 1861. To-morrow, under directions from Postmaster-General Dennison, it will be resumed and transmitted under the especial care of the route agents. Until a Postmaster shall have been regularly appointed at each place, the route agents will use every means to deliver correspondence along the route.

THE DISCHARGE OF TREASURY CLERKS.

A paragraph in the Washington correspondence of a New-York paper does injustice to some worthy people, who have been discharged from employment in the Treasury Department. Secretary McCulloch made a general order of retrenchment, which requires that all employes whose services can, consistently with the public interests, be dispensed with, shall be discharged. It is not discovered thus far that any considerable reduction in the number of clerks can be safely made, but the gentleman having control of the police of the Treasury Building deemed it advisable to reduce the number of watchmen from fifty-two to thirty, or nearly one-half. None of these late employes have been discharged for lack of honesty, as stated in the paragraph above alluded to. They are all considered worthy citizens, and can receive a certificate to that effect from the Treasury Department whenever they require it.

BUREAU OF REBEL ARCHIVES.

The order of the Secretary of War, creating a Bureau of Rebel Archives, was promulgated some days ago, but as yet no appointment of a superintendent has been made. The appointment will be made this week.

REWARD REPUDIATED.

The reward of $2,000 for the capture of Lloyd, keeper of the hotel at Surrattsville, offered by the County Commissioners of Prince George County, Md., has been repudiated. The offer of the reward was signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and had rather an extended circulation at the time.

THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK.

What there is left of that brave old city regiment, the Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, passed down Pennsylvania-avenue to-day, on their way home, under command of Col. Wright, Major G. W. Whitman, and the veteran company officers. This regiment has been in service four years; has had two thousand enlisted men, and goes home four hundred strong.

MOVEMENTS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL SPEED.

Attorney-General Speed left here last night, intending to go direct to Cape May, where he will remain for several days.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

The President made the following appointments of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue this morning: Pennsylvania—De Witt C. Baxter, First Division, Third District. New-York—Wm. Hardy and Morgan Doheney, Sixth District; James Kemple, First Division, Third District; Benj. Haskell and Morgan Doheney, Third Division, Third District; David Ferguson, Fourth Division, Fourth District. New-Jersey—Bryan Hough, Fifth Division, Third District; Simeon Vanleer, Eleventh Division, Third District. Kentucky—Jonathan Spradlin, Fifteenth Division, Sixth District. Tennessee—John D. Blackford, Second District. District of Columbia—John S. Slater, Fourth Division. Arkansas—Cassius M. Barnes, First Division; Henry P. Spellman, Second Division; Joshua Hill, Third Division; Valentine Bell, Fourth Division. Iowa—James E. Simpson, Eleventh Division, Third District; T. Stemming, Third Division, First District. Missouri—Thos. A. English.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, July 27.

NO MORE LOANS.

The power to affect further loans is now exhausted, but the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion, that owing to the continued reduction of the expenditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress. It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the receipts of income taxes, &c., for the next 75 days will be at the rate of $1,000,000 per day. The next statement of the public debt will be made early in August. It is published every two months.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

The President to-day made the following appointments of Assistant Assessors: Dewit C. Baxter, Third District, First Division of Pennsylvania: Morgan Doeety and William Hardy, Sixth District; James Kemple, First Division, Third District; Benjamin Haskell and Morgan Doherty, Third Division, Third District; David Ferguson, Fourth Division, Fourth District; Byron Hough, Second District, Fifth Division; M. H. Richards, Third District, Second Division; Robert B. Kingsbury, Collector; and Joseph W. Phillipe, Assessor for the Second District; and Richard N. Dane, Collector, and John L. Haines, Assessor of the Third District of Texas.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

During the past few weeks the colored people of Washington and Georgetown have been earnestly discussing the question of the right o suffrage. This evening a meeting of the ward delegates was held, and a memorial for presentation to Congress submitted for approval. In this they say: Our patriotism is unbounded. Our loyalty has never been questioned; for in all our country's trials we have responded voluntarily and with alacrity, and without the incentive of high pay, bounties and promotion. We have honorable aspirations and cherish hopes and laudable desires in connection with our country. We ask you respectfully to regard them; to give encouragement to our patriotism. Enjoying what liberty we do makes us the more miserable. In contemplating the denial of other just rights without the right of suffrage, we are without protection, and liable to combinations of outrage, for even the petty officers of the law, feeling and respecting the source of power, will naturally adhere to the one having a vote. So partiality in this respect works to the disadvantage of the colored citizen. The Memorialists state other principles and considerations as the basis on which they predicate their claims for suffrage and civil equality before the law.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The sale of public vessels will take place at New-York on the 4th instead of the 15th of August.

DRAFT DESERTERS.

Only about seventeen hundred deserters from the draft availed themselves of the pardon offered them in the late President Lincoln's proclamation. The thousands of others still absent are liable to arrest wherever found in this country, and subject to punishment for the offence.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Ensique Barroilhet as Vice-Consul of Peru at San Francisco; also Robert Barth as Consul of Saxe Weimer Eissnach for Missouri, Iowa and the Western Territories, and Christer Moller Holst as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Savannah, Ga.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

To-morrow morning, by direction of the Postmaster-General, the mails will be transmitted over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Richmond, Va., as formerly, via Gordonsville.

In the course of a few days regular mail communications will be placed on other important railroad lines.

THE CASE OF WHITTLESEY.

Wallace W. Whittlesey, who was recently arrested on the charge of robbing the Treasury of $108,000 in bonds, waived a preliminary examination this morning, and, in default of $200,000 bail, was committed to prison to await trial.

THE ROBBERY OF BONDS.

As the force of the warrant charged, the abstraction of bonds, in all $100,000, the Justice has reduced the bail required of Wallace W. Whittlesey, the accused, to that amount. Being unable to give it, Whittlesey remains committed to jail.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Joseph Mosely Surveyor of Customs for the District of Salem and Beverley, Massachusetts, Samuel Wilson Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida, and John G. Taylor Collector of Customs for Annapolis, Maryland.

RESIGNED.

Major-Gen. Milroy has tendered his resignation as an officer in the volunteer force.

THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

President Johnson returned this morning from his excursion down the river.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

Nothing as yet is determined as to the trial of Jeff. Davis.

From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Wednesday, July 19.

The gold and silver coinage of the San Francisco Mint during the fiscal year just ended equals $19,000,000.

A telegram from British Columbia states that one mining claim in Cariboo yielded aver $30,000 during the week ending July 7.

Arrived ship *Galatea*.

The Brig L. C. Watts Ashore.

Boston, Thursday, July 27.

The brig *L. C. Watts*, Capt. Kilburn, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of coals, ran ashore at 4 o'clock, on Naushon, four miles west of Tarpaulin Cove, and is full of water.

Lieut.-Col. Jay.

Lieut.-Col. William Jay, of Bedford, N. Y., late of the headquarters staff of the Army of the Potomac, resigned his position after the closing review at Washington. Col. Jay, who, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was about completing his studies in the law school of Columbia College, was in April, 1861, appointed by Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool a volunteer aid. In August of the same year he was commissioned by President Lincoln under the act of Congress authorizing "aid-de-camps," and was the first officer of that corps with the rank of Captain—the next appointed, in September, having been Capt. Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte de Paris, and Capt. Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, whose gallant services under Gen. McClellan have an historic significance. Capt. Jay was assigned successively by the War Department to the staffs of Major-Gens. Wool, George W. Morrell, and George G. Meade, and served under the last named commander, then in charge of the Fifth Corps, at Chancellorsville. When Gen. Meade became Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, Capt. Jay was temporarily assigned to the staff of Major-Gen. George Sykes, at the request of that officer, who succeeded to the command of the Fifth Corps, then famous for its force of regulars, and served with him at Gettysburgh and other battles to the close of the Mine Run campaign. Recalled to the staff of the Commanding General in April, 1864, he continued with Gen. Meade throughout the memorable campaign that commenced with the crossing of the Rapidan and ended with the surrender of Lee. The conferring of brevets having been authorized by Congress in 1864, Capt. Jay was in that year breveted Major by President Lincoln for his conduct in the field; and again, on the 15th June, 1865, by President Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel, to rank from the 9th of April, "for gallant and meritorious services during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee." Maj.-Gen. Meade, in addressing the War Department on the 25th May, 1865, after approving of Col. Jay's resignation, added: "I deem it due to this officer's distinguished services to express officially my approbation of his gallantry and zeal, and the intelligence he has ever displayed since being under my command." Col. Jay is a son of John Jay, Esq., of New-York, and a grandson and namesake of the late Judge William Jay.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Americanism in England.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an American in London to a gentleman of this city, of July 2:

"Of course you will have seen that President Lincoln's assassination caused a most complete, as well as sudden, revolution in England in regard to our country, and the fact that our government went on as though nothing had occurred, was so unexpected to the masses here, who had looked for anything, from a military dictatorship to complete anarchy, that America and republican institutions are now as much a source of wonder, and surprise, and of confidence, too, as they were a few days before of contempt and jest. I assure you we few Americans here never lose an occasion to let our nationality be known, and we feel as though we have no occasion to be ashamed of it. In fact, I feel extremely proud of it now. I was, long before I left, fully impressed with the idea that, after all, Lincoln was the best man for our country, and I was deeply grieved at his sudden and tragic death."

Resignation of the Yale Librarian.

The thousands who have had occasion to visit the Yale College Library during the last nine years will regret to learn that Mr. D. C. Gilman has resigned the office of Librarian, which he has held for that length of time. He retains the professorship of physical geography, to which he was chosen two years since.

—The other day several gentlemen were discussing the alarming prevalence of the crimes of wife-desertion, women eloping with other men, when a Teuton, who had been listening with great attention, stepped up, and in an excited manner said, "If my vife runs avay mit anoder man's vife, I vill shake him out of her preeches, if she be mine own fader, mine Got!"

A FRANCO-MEXICAN FLURRY.

Wars and Rumors of Wars on the Rio Grande.

Thirty-Five Thousand Accoutrements Ordered.

They are to be Filled by French, Austrians and Algerians.

A REASON GIVEN FOR THE AFFAIR.

French Officers Studying the Monroe Doctrine.

They Say Our Force in Texas is for a Dash Upon Mexico.

THE TWO ARMIES BITING THEIR THUMBS.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 27.

The *Gazette* has a dispatch from Cairo, dated the 26th inst., conveying the following remarkable intelligence:

The Galveston correspondent of the Houston *News* writes, under date of July 1, as follows:

Orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoras to prepare accoutrements for thirty-five thousand troops of the empire, the troops to consist of French, Austrians and Algerians.

The reason given for this collection of troops is because the United States have a similar number at Brownsville and adjacent points.

French officers assert that there is no reason why the United States should send an army of eighty or a hundred thousand men to Texas, unless it was designed to make aggressive movements upon Mexico.

The spirit of the two armies is described as being exceedingly hostile; and there is no affiliation between our officers and those of the empire.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Test Oath—Scarcity of Men Qualified to Hold Office—Movement to Get Rid of Troops—Abuse of Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Raleigh, N. C., Sunday, July 23, 1865.

A decision made by Attorney-General Speed on the law of Congress requiring United States officers to take a test oath, has been received here, and although several letters relative to the matter have been forwarded to Washington, offering arguments for a modification of the opinion, it is feared that new men will have to be appointed. As mentioned in my last letter, the gentlemen commissioned as District Judge, Marshal, and Attorney, cannot qualify. They have been staunch Union men, but by force of circumstances, arising from the fact of their residence under the Confederate government, they have laid themselves liable, and cannot, with a due regard to its sanctity, take the prescribed oath. I have the best authority for stating that there is not a single competent citizen of North Carolina, who resided within the limits of the State during the war, who can consistently hold office under the law as it now is. This fact is of great importance, affecting as it does the movement of reconstruction by materially retarding it.

A united effort is being made all over this State to secure the removal of the troops from its boundaries. The municipal officers appointed by Gov. Holden here, in many instances, passed resolutions or petitioned to this effect. The desire is almost general, if one can rely on the indications above mentioned; and there are two reasons for it. First, the uneasiness which is is the natural sequence of restraint, however easily it may be exerted. The people long to control their own affairs after the manner of times before the war, so far as altered circumstances will permit. If allowed to do this, they promise to behave themselves, and I am willing to give a majority of them credit for sincerity; but there are a few who need watching, and that closely, or they will be guilty of unlicensed revenge. The second reason is one which I am loth to make public; but a due regard for the truth compels me to do so. The troops behave badly. Not all of them—in fact the great majority are well-behaved, and do their duty in a praiseworthy manner; but some of them, notwithstanding the efforts of their officers to prevent it, are guilty of robberies and rapes and every crime in the catalogue save murder. I do not wish to exaggerate and have no intention of giving you a horrible picture of affairs here; but simple justice prompts the statement. The records of the courts-martial, now in session in the capitol building, will sustain me when I say that there are an extraordinary number of instances of bad discipline among the troops now in garrison here, to say nothing of a large number of minor crimes, such as snatching clothing, money and watches from market men and women, black and white, the perpetrators of which are never caught. The exertions of the officers whose duty it is to punish offenders, are worthy of commendation; but there are too many "bounty jumpers"—caught and sent to the front when Col. Baker went to New-York—and experienced rogues, to expect that they will succeed in repressing crime altogether. The indignation of the great mass of the soldiers is expressed oftentimes in a forcible manner, and the miscreants who, by their ill deeds, cast a blot on the fair names of others, are discountenanced.

Whether these reasons are sufficient to warrant the granting of the petitions or not, remains to be seen. The superior officers of the army will undoubtedly be called on for an expression of their opinion, and Gov. Holden will have something to say. One thing is certain, the desire is general, and the only doubtful question is whether or not the people can be trusted.

The freedmen! the freedmen! From every source comes up the cry, What are we to do with the freedmen? To my mind the question is rapidly settling itself. *They will work*, I don't care who says to the contrary. I have seen it with my own eyes, and figures prove it beyond a doubt. Ninety-four thousand rations were issued to blacks at the post of Raleigh during the month of June, while the whites received three hundred and four thousand. The number of white inhabitants in this county, before the war, exceeded the number of blacks, but it is estimated that the influx of colored refugees, occasioned by the perigrinations of one Sherman, made the proportion about equal. White men and women may come South, but they will not remain long in menial positions. Whereas the negro, not being qualified for anything better at present, will fill the office of servant as he always has.

Abuses of the freedmen are of daily occurrence in North Carolina. They arise from two causes, viz.: a half suppressed reluctance on the part of their former masters to give up their long cherished property, because it has been taken from them by force; and a sycophantic spirit on the part of some of our officers and soldiers, who, in order to ingratiate themselves in the favor of the citizens, more than half concur in their radical pro-slavery utterances. The antipathy of some of the enlisted men of the army to the blacks is a matter of comment on all hands, and poor Cuffee may well pray for deliverance from his friends in many instances. He is robbed and maltreated by the "blue coats" in a most shameful manner, and the citizens, of course, are influenced to no little extent by these things.

I honestly believe that there really exists in all parts of the South a disposition to give the freedmen extended privileges. Save a few fanatics, everybody acknowledges that slavery is one of the things that were; but it is human nature to resist compulsion, and there is much soreheadedness here, which exhibits itself in many ways, and is (as above stated) positively responsible for the many abuses of the unfortunate negro, which also really exist. If some manner of proceeding could be devised, whereby the actions of the Southerners would seem to be the free offspring of their own desires, they will do much more than they now will, knowing that many people in the North look upon them as being driven to the accomplishment of objects which they really wish for. There is a fretful, captious, and fault-finding spirit, which shows itself very often on this subject; but, in my opinion, it is not actuated by anything but a natural uneasiness, which any American would exhibit when a show of force is used to compel him to do anything. There is much talk about "accepting the logic of events," but there is little show of a true acknowledgment of the result of events, now that it is pressed upon them by the inexorable logic of an armed force. Conservative advice is not received with a good grace, and the man, whether he advocates universal suffrage or not, who attempts to point out a middle course, whereby the freedmen can be benefited, and the whites profit by it, is branded at once as a negrophodist—*i. e.*, an advocate of negro equality.

The greatest cause for complaint against the whites here, is a refusal in many instances on the part of the native physicians to give them medical attendance. I would not be understood as laying a general charge of such exclusive cruelty at the doors of all of the medical men in this State, for there are many honorable exceptions. It is proper, in this connection, to remark that for each one of these exceptions, I can find a medical officer of the army who refuses to wait on the blacks. Dr. Barnes, the chief medical director of the department, has been called in to detail officers for the care of, not only the blacks, but of the whites, and has responded willingly. These detailed officers do all in their power to alleviate the condition of their patients without regard to color; but it is very rare to see a volunteer in any case.

The female teachers of the schools of the Freedmen's Bureau in Raleigh have been subjected to scurrilous abuse from a source which fails to recognize in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the blacks, the fact that the whites will correspondingly be benefited, and the fact, too, that these teachers, in leaving quiet, comfortable homes in the North, are actuated by motives as pure and noble as those that influence the missionary to endure the privations of life among the heathen. I will not be so ungenerous as to insinuate that the whole of the above comparison might apply here; but the ingratitude of the savage would compare favorably with the grumblings and unmanly insinuations which characterize the articles on this subject published in the *Record*, a small half-sheet daily, representing an unsubstantial clique, who imagine that the national government is not disposed to treat the South fairly. There is always an under-current in its articles showing the real drift of the sentiment that controls it to be anythingbut moderate and conciliatory and in its influence to the teachers above-mentioned, while it praises the government which employs them and sends them hither, it calls them busy-bodies, and winds up by a paragraph which needs no distortion to be received as an insinuation of the basest kind. The *Progress* very gallantly took up the defence, and although it could not repress a fling at radical meddlers, placed itself on a sound footing as regards the benefits which are sure to arise from the beneficent system of partial education now being afforded by Uncle Sam to the dependent freedmen, until the States themselves shall take the matter in hand.

E. P. B.

AGRICULTURAL.

Great Trial of Mowing-Machines for the Gold Medal of the American Institute.

This great trial came off, according to arrangement, on Tuesday afternoon, but, owing to the various severe tests, it was not concluded until Wednesday afternoon. The trial has been the most interesting of any that has ever taken place in this country. The great mechanical improvements in all the first-class machines rendered it necessary to make the trial a severe one, and the work laid out by the committee was of a character never attempted before in any country. The ground selected was at West Mount Vernon, on the Harlem Road. Twenty acres of the bottom-land along the banks of the Bronx River was held in reserve for the trial. The first trial was in a piece of seven acres. The grass was very heavy, mostly blue grass and red top. This piece had been several times overflowed within the last month, and it would have been with great difficulty that a man with the old-fashioned scythe could make much headway in the grass. The machines, in their order of numbers, were set at work at 2:30 o'clock, going entirely around this plot. No. 1, the Clipper machine, made the first round. The ground moved over was very undulating and rough. The machine frequently settled in mud-sloughs and water, so as to hide one-half of the machine; but still it worked on. In cutting around, it was required to stop and start, without backing, in the heaviest and worst tangled grass, and in every instance it performed its work. All the machines that followed were required to do the same work. They were the Buckeye, Monitor, Union, Two-in-one, Harvester, Hubbard, and a one-horse Clipper. Two or three of these machines failed to accomplish all that was required by the committee. This experiment occupied the afternoon, and was witnessed by nearly 2,000 persons. Further tests of the machines were postponed to 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

On Wednesday the committee were on the ground at the hour appointed, and proceeded to measure off 13½ rods of heavy grass, to test the draft by the dynamometor of the various machines. The speed of the team was regulated to 2½ miles per hour. This was a most interesting experiment, and proved that the mechanical construction of the mowing-machine is nearly perfect. In the six machines tested only about 50 pounds difference in draft was noted; only 250 pounds being required to draw the machine while cutting very heavy tangled grass that had been overflowed. The seven machines differed in draft from 250 to 305 pounds, all cutting about the same width. After this trial was completed they were requested to prepare for a severe test of their machines. This trial consisted in cutting a circle of 30 feet in diameter, turning to the left while cutting. This test has never before been publicly made, and there were doubts by practical men about accomplishing it. Only five machines were entered to cut the circle, and the work was well executed by one or two machines. The others were compelled to increase the speed of the team to an unusual gait to perform the work. This was a beautiful experiment, and great interest was manifested by the lookers on.

The next experiment was also very interesting. Thirteen rods being marked off, the machines were ordered to cut the grass this distance in the greatest length of time, showing how slow the machine could be moved, and do good work in heavy grass. The machines differed in this experiment so as to make it deeply interesting.

The next in order was for the machine to move on in cutting order, then stop, put it out of gear, elevate the finger-board into position, in order for traveling from one field to the other, or on the highway. There was a perceptible difference in this test; one machine was noticed to accomplish all this in less than a quarter of a minute.

After many other interesting experiments the last of the programme was reached, which consisted in each machine cutting a quarter of an acre on time, and doing the best work. This was a most exciting match, and as the drivers of each team took whip in hand to mount their respective machines for the contest, the spectators, of whom a large number were ladies, entered into the spirit of the race, and all prepared to cheer the successful one. Two accomplished the task in precisely the same time—12 minutes and 20 seconds; one in 12 minutes and 40 seconds; one 12 minutes and 42 seconds, and one in 14 minutes and 20 seconds. Only five teams entered for this trial.

This trial proves that we have mowing machines that will cut over uneven or stony land every variety of grass, standing or lodged, with but 250 pounds direct draft in the most difficult grass, with but little or no side-draft; do good work in turning either to the right or left, pass over obstructions while in motion and cutting at the same time, and stop and start in heavy grass without backing the team. There is but one gold medal to be awarded, and it strikes us the judges have a nice duty to perform. The requisite qualifications in at least three of the machines seemed to an observer so nicely balanced that the gold medal even can hardly set one of them above the other.

Arrivals in the City.

M. Eloin who passed through this city nearly two months since as the special Embassador from Emperor Maximillian to France, returned here per steamer *Scotia*, and is stopping at the Brevoort House. It is expected that he will resume his journey to Mexico as soon as possible.

F. de Peyster, New-York; R. Wheaton, Providence, and J. M. Forbes, Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Hunter and family, U. S. Army; Hon. Green Adams, Kentucky; Col. Cantrell, Raleigh, N. C.; Senator Sherman and family, Chicago, and Aquilla Jones, Indianapolis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Jno. P. Bartlett and Jas. H. Young, United States Army; and Benj. Orne and family, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. G. LeDuc and family, Washington; Rev. Telfair Hodgson and wife, Virginia; J. Caldwell, South Carolina; and Rev. E. H. Tine and family, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Saratoga and Temperance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it will not be my privilege to be a member of the convention soon to assemble at Saratoga, there to devise means for the suppression of drunkenness, please allow a little space in your paper for a few thoughts, which, perhaps, may not be unworthy of favorable consideration by those who propose to inaugurate a new campaign against a most formidable foe to our nation's prosperity.

Notwithstanding a great deal of valiant fighting heretofore, and though the enemy has been dislodged from some of his ancient strongholds, he seems now to be even more securely intrenched than when the first campaign was opened, nearly forty years ago. The total abstinence pledge accomplished much good, but it has failed to hold the ground which it won, and its efficiency is not to be relied on in combating the foe in his new lines of defence. And the results of the Maine-law campaign were still less satisfactory. Can a more effective plan of warfare be devised?

A recent inspection of the early temperance reports has convinced me that two errors attended the first campaign, which might better have been avoided. The first was a too great confidence in *moral suasion*. The other often appeared in heated and extravagant representations, and in arguments less sound than ingenious. Such overwrought declamations may be very eloquent, but it must ever fail to challenge that deliberate assent which will make men tenacious of what they accept as true and proper.

It seemed to be due to the truth and to the common sense of the public, to *discriminate* between wines and distilled liquors that are pure, and those poisoned mixtures which are so generally sold. Even if we allow that wines and brandies, when used as beverages, are always harmful, is it expedient and wise to make *no distinction* between such and the poisoned counterfeits which so flood the market, and work such ruin to those who use them?

Moreover, will it not be well, in shaping the course hereafter to be pursued in promoting temperance, to bear in mind that wine, in all the ages, has been regarded as a blessing, and that the Bible abundantly countenances that idea? And since the production of pure wines in our own country is sure to increase, and as it is morally certain that both these and cider will continue to be used as beverages by good and patriotic men, will it not be wise to accept the fact, and to contend for temperance in the truly Scriptural meaning of that term? Why not acknowledge the truth that, other things being equal, he has the largest manhood who uses all the good things of this world without *abusing* them, and fight out the contest *on that line?* The progress may be slow, and the toil hard, but it is more than doubtful if the victory can be won at a cheaper cost. And such a course has its advantages. If we shall do thus, we shall be in the goodly companionship of the Apostles, while we shall be saved from the extravagances of hobby-riders! In pursuing such a course, we can wield all the potent forces and solemn sanctions of revealed truth with prevailing effect.

But it will not be wise to rely alone on moral suasion. Both the drunkard and the poison maker and the poison seller should be punished. And in order to this, there must be such a public sentiment as will create suitable laws, and maintain their efficiency. This surely will give scope for the largest patriotism and philanthopy.

Omitting much that might be said, I hasten to suggest another plan of warfare against drunkenness. And this shall be done very briefly.

1. Separate all liquor-selling from groceries and other places of miscellaneous trade.

2. Empower and enjoin able and upright chemists to detect and destroy all impure and adulterated liquors.

Such chemists should be well paid from the State Treasury, hold office during good behavior, and, to remove them as far as possible from partisan influences, they should be nominated by Presidents of colleges, and by Professors of chemistry in the same, and appointed by the Governor.

3. The law should provide both for the destruction of adulterated and diluted liquors, and for the punishment of manufacturers and of dealers in the same, by fines and imprisonment.

4. Since drunkenness, besides being a sin against God, is a great wrong to society, every intoxicated person appearing in public, or found where liquors are sold, should be severely punished.

5. It should be made a penal offence to sell liquors in small quantities without license.

This plan will exterminate the vile poisons, whose sale is now so profitable. It will enlist the sympathies of all honest men. It is practicable because the tests of the chemist are reliable, and he will be backed with power to enforce his decisions.

DELEVAN, Jr.

Sunshine for the Sad.—Are you low-spirited, tremulous, subject to faintness, afflicted with any local weakness, or with general debility, tonic thy system with BIOKRENE. Though harmless as water it is the most potent tonic and regulator in the world. Depot No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CUBE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 Broadway.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; *strengthens* and *promotes* the growth of the *weakest hair*; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; *the best hair-dressing ever offered to the public*; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Buttons! Buttons!! Buttons!!!
FRENCH SELF-FASTENING BUTTONS—Put on and taken off in a moment by any one, without sewing eyelet, screw-rivet or cut in the cloth. Retailed at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S, No. 3 Park-row and No. 379 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere. A sample Bachelor's Box, containing a full assortment of coat, vest, pantaloon and overcoat buttons, will be sent to any address on receipt of $1 50. Apply, in person or by letter, to W. B. WATKINS, No. 80 Reade-st. Wholesale depot.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare.
The Spare Bed, and Bed to Spare, No. 694 Broadway.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cts., Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

NOE—ALLEN.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. S. N. Gridley, D. D., Mr. Ellis N. Noe, of New-York, and Miss Sara M. Allen, of Waterloo.

OSBORN—HOUGH.—On Wednesday, July 26, by Rev Jas. B. Dunn, George B. Osborn and Stella V. Hough, all of this city. No cards.

VAN SLYKE—SHELDON.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. Chester Fitch, of New-York Mills, Rev. Evert Van Slyke, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at White House, N. J., and Sarah D., daughter of Henry A. Sheldon, Esq., of Binghamton.

DIED.

BELL.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 27, Margaret Bell, aged 67 years, 11 months and 19 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, John T. Bell, Palisade-av., Yonkers, on Friday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BONUETT.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, July 26, Maria T., wife of Wm. W. Bonuett, daughter of John Commerford.

The friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from the house of her father-in-law, Daniel Bonuett, No. 15 West 28th-st., Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, July 26, at Westfield, N. J., of cholera infantum and dentition, Marion, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. F. and E. R. Drake, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 2 Rutherford-place, East 17th-st., this day, (Friday,) 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUGLISS.—On Wednesday, July 26, William, infant son of Joseph W. and Elizabeth W. Dugliss, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 82d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVERETT.—On Wednesday, July 26, James, youngest son of the late James B. and Elizabeth Everett, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 169 West 28th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

HEDENBERG.—The funeral of David T. Hedenberg will take place from the residence of his father, F. L. Hedenberg, No. 3 Bond-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend without further notice.

HENSHAW.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, July 26, Rachel, wife of L. K. Henshaw, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 232 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HUTCHINGS.—At his late residence, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 24, at 11½ o'clock P. M., John Hutchings, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Hyatt Lodge No. 205, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Evergreen Cemetery.

JONES.—On Wednesday, July 26, Robert G. Jones.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Avenue D, on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

MAHON.—On Wednesday, July 26, of typhoid fever, John Mahon, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, officers and members of the 8th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASTER.—On Wednesday, July 26, of consumption, Henrietta Master, daughter of David M. Master, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her parent's residence, Flushing, L. I., at 1 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

MULFORD.—At Sag Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, July 24, Wm. R. Mulford, Esq., aged 70 years and 9 months.

OTTIWELL.—On Tuesday, July 25, Emma, wife of John D. Ottiwell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Lexington-av., corner 24th-st.

ROSE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Julius Pollock, 13th-st., Brooklyn, of cholera morbus, William L. Rose, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

Due notice will be given when the funeral will take place.

SHULTS.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, of cholera infantum, Lillie, infant child of John A. and Emeline Shults, aged 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 105 West 20th-st.

SILVERMAN.—On Thursday morning, July 27, Gella Silverman, relict of the late David Silverman, of Altenkundstadt, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 144 East 30th-st., this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMOCK.—At his residence in Marlborough, Monmouth Co., N. J., on Monday, July 24, Mr. John H. Smock, in the 84th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery adjoining the Old Brick Church.

TEFFT.—At Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, of cholera infantum, Erastus T. Tefft, Jr., son of William E. and Emma A. Tefft, of this city, aged 8 months.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 128 West 48th-st.

TOOKER.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, July 26, Mrs. Hannah Tooker, widow of the late Gideon Tooker, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. The friends will meet at her late residence, Dr. Freeman's. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10 A. M., and returns at 10:40 P. M.

NOTICE.—The members, active and honorary, of Co. H, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Captain, John Mahon, from his late residence, No. 267 West 33d-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday,) July 28. All officers and members of the Eighth Regiment are invited to coöperate with us on the occasion. N. B.—Civic dress, with the usual badge of mourning.

JOHN FARRELL, Lieut. Commanding.
J. M. Boyd, Recording Secretary.

Obituary.

James Sully Montgomery, aged 20 years and 3 months, son of James Montgomery, Jr., of Hudson City, N. J., died of typhoid fever July 9, 1865, at Tarboro, N. C., where his regiment was stationed. He was a young man of rare natural abilities, improved by the study of standard works; generous, high-toned, refined in all his tastes, full of noble impulses, and of great purity of character. Actuated solely by patriotic impulses, leaving behind him all those surroundings which make home a paradise and life a charm, he joined the army of his country, and on the eve of returning to the fond embrace of doting parents, death claimed him for his own. Although bitter tears are shed at his loss; although the heart's cords may be almost rent asunder, still there should be great consolation in the reflection that his pure spirit, untainted by the vices of this world, will soar to that blessed immortality which our Heavenly Father has promised to those who love Him.

May this conviction soften the agony of grief which the loss of a darling child must cause, and mitigate the affliction dispensation.

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INCLUDING HIS
SPEECHES, ADDRESSES, MESSAGES, LETTERS AND PROCLAMATIONS;
ALSO,
A History of the Tragical and Mournful Scenes Connected with the Close of his Noble and Eventful Life,
BY
HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, M. C.,
Chairman of the National Union Committee and Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES.
TO WHICH IS ADDED
ANECDOTES AND PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, who painted the "First Reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation before the Cabinet," and while painting it at the White House, enjoyed a six months' familiar intercourse with our late President.

⁂ It is confidently believed by the publishers that this volume, prepared from authorized and authentic data, and with the usual care and ability of its well-known author, will prove very acceptable to the American public. Gov. Raymond, it is well-known, has been the consistent and trusted supporter of the administration of the late President. Indeed, Mr. Lincoln referred to him in conversation with public men, as his "Lieutenant-General in politics;" no writer, therefore, could be better adapted than the author to prepare such a work, and the publishers are confident that it will also take its place at once as an
IMPARTIAL, TRUTHFUL AND STANDARD BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

In this work every Address, Message, Proclamation, Speech, Letter, &c., of President Lincoln is given, each in its proper connection, from official copy, the proof-sheets having been read by the late President's Private Secretary. It is believed that everything he has said or written during his administration, which has been given to the public, as well as many hitherto private papers, are included in this collection, in a form at once CONVENIENT and AUTHENTIC.

A fine steel portrait, by Ritchie, engraved expressly for this book, and fifteen other illustrations embellish the work.

The book will be printed in the best style, from new and elegant type, upon fine paper, making an octavo volume of about 800 pages, and will be neatly and substantially bound in the styles named below.

The work can be obtained only through our canvassing agents, who will furnish it to their subscribers in neat cloth binding for $3 50; in plain leather, library style, $4; fine, $6.

"GET THE BEST."

As there are several "Lives of Lincoln" by unknown and unauthorized writers being hurried through the press the public are respectfully invited to scrutinize and "get the best." DERBY & MILLER, Publishers,
No. 5 Spruce-st., New-York.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

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Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

AFTER A TRIAL OF TEN YEARS, RUSHTON'S (F. V.) VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY is pronounced to be a safe and certain cure. Be sure to get the genuine, at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. N. B.—All our preparations have our name and address (No. 10 Astor House) in full on each label.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

TRY DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP.—IT IS guaranteed to be superior to any article out, for the cure of dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, pain or cramp in stomach or bowels; excellent for children, and very pleasant to take. Contains no opiate. DEMAS BARNES & Co., Agents, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

NOTICE.—MARSH'S TRUSS OFFICE, FORMERLY on the corner of Broadway and Ann-st., (Museum Building,) will reopen in a few days, in their new and magnificent store No. 542 Broadway. Address at present, MARSH BROS., No. 42 Ann-st., third floor.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
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HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
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VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
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GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
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No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.

UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUNSCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 15.

[illegible] THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS [illegible] MASSACHUSETTS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST., July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual List of Taxes assessed on licenses, for the year ending May 1, 1866, and on incomes, &c., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, as amended March 3, 1865, has been returned to me by the assessor of the district, and that the said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby demanded.

These taxes are payable within ten days from the date of this notice; and all persons neglecting to pay within this time will be liable to the penalties provided by law.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS, Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.

CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

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100 SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21.

A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer book will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.

THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board.

ED. KING, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next, free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the north-east corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles for the year ending May 1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Plaintiff, *against* THOMAS A. HARRIS, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract —(Com. not served.)—U S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 200 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1864, besides the cost of this action.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated, NEW-YORK Dec. 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1865.

ELMORE & SWEET, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN H. McCOLLOM, of the City and County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published June 30, 1865. Creditors to appear before Hon. R. H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton in said county, on the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

T. HASTINGS,
Attorney for Insolvent.
OSWEGO, June 30, 1865. je30-law10wF

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.

DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER, Executors.
Jy7-law6mF.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of D. WHITMARSH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. WHITMARSH.
HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WHITMARSH & BAKER, for the manufacturing and importing of men's furnishing goods.

HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
DWIGHT BAKER.
No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of said land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Duprey, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all he rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or pacrel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine: condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the state of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson.

JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JULY 28, AT 11 o'clock, within the store—

FRESH LEMONS AND ORANGES.

80 boxes fresh Messina lemons,
200 boxes fresh Malaga lemons,
400 boxes Sorrento oranges,

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 25, 1865.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the government wharf, foot of Mill-street, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:

The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, wooden hull; length on deck, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet and 6 inches; draws light 7 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.

This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel.

The VIRGINIA, a screw propeller of 364 tons, wooden hull; length, 138 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; draws light 9 feet 6 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches. Boiler and engine in good running order.

The HUNTER WOODIS, a side-wheel steamer of 213 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 133 feet; breadth, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draws light 4 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Hull and engine in good condition.

The LONG ISLAND, a side-wheel steamer of 450 tons, hull of oak and hard pine, and new bottom metaled; length on deck, 196 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; over all, 53 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; present draught, 4 feet 6 inches; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The engine is partially set up and all the necessary machinery to put it in running order on board.

The ALBANY, a screw propeller, 392 tons, double deck, wooden hull; length on deck, 147 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; between decks, 6 feet and 8 inches; iron-fastened and coppered; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches.

The barge W. S. BISSELL, as she now lies, at Boston wharf.

Terms cash in government funds on day of sale.

R. M. NEWPORT,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster Baltimore Depot.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
3,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harne
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots o 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:

3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.

Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,
1,788 Tin Plates,
781 Tin Cups,
833 Wooden Buckets,
294 Leather Buckets,
182 Common Chairs,
107 Large Tin Boilers,
2 Galvanized Ovens,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,
276 Cots,
466 Husk Mattresses,
3,488 Blankets,
1,360 Bedsacks,
900 Sheets,
5,000 Boxes,
827 Flour Barrels,
107,413 Bottles,
991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor,

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.
Will sell on
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1865,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order of the Navy Department,)
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED VESSELS:

PRIZE SCHOONER SAVANNAH—56 feet long; breadth 17 ft. 3 in.; depth, 6 ft. 7 in.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FORT HENRY—151 ft. 4 in. long; breadth, 32 ft.; depth, 11 ft. 8 in.; diameter cylinder, 38 in.; 10 ft. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VALLEY CITY—133 ft. long; 22 ft. 5 in. beam; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.; cylinder, 24 in.; 24 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER HONEYSUCKLE—Length, 123 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 21 ft. 8 in.; depth, 9 ft. 7 in.; cylinder, 30 in.; 30 in. stroke.

SCREW STEAMER R. R. CUYLER—Length, 233 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth, 15 ft. 9 in.; between decks, 7 ft. 6 in.; cylinder, 72 in.; 4 ft. stroke.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER ORVETTA—Length, 95 ft.; breadth, 27 ft. 2 in.; depth, 7 ft. 5 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SARAH BROWN—Length, 105 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 26 ft. 7 in.; depth, 9 ft. 1 in.

CENTRE BOARD SCHOONER SAMUEL ROTAN—Length, 109 ft.; breadth, 28 ft. 3 in.; depth, 7 ft. 7 in.

PROPELLER DANDELION—Length 85 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 19 ft. 6 in.; depth, 7 ft. 9 in.; cylinder, 27¼ in. diameter; stroke, 26¾ in. diameter.

PROPELLER CAMMELIA—Length, 111 ft.; breadth, 19 ft. 10 in.; depth, 11 ft.; cylinder, 30 in. diameter; stroke, 30 in. diameter.

BRIG BOHRO—Length, 100 ft.; breadth, 24 ft 9 in.; depth, 9 ft. 4 in.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale; the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner Whitehall and
Bridge-st., NEW-YORK CITY, July 25, 1865.

ATTENTION JUNK DEALERS.

Will be sold at public auction, on the barge *Atlas*, at Pier No. 52, North River, on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., about 12,000 pounds of worthless grain sacks. Terms, cash on delivery in government funds. The property to be removed within 24 hours from time of sale.

S. D. BURCHARD, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel as above in barrels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The vegetables will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work, the name of bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, July 28, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, viz: sewers in Eighty-third-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues; Oak-street, between Oliver and James streets; Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue; Monroe-street, between Montgomery and Jackson streets; Orchard-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson streets, and the Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; also, for pavements in Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and street west side of Grammercy-park; Fifty-ninth-street from Second to Third-avenue; Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repavement of parts of streets intersecting therewith. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN. Croton Aqueduct Board
July 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.

GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped, and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

$150 REWARD.—LOST ON TUESDAY, July 25, from Maiden-lane, about 11 o'clock A. M., a gray MARE, about 15 hands high, long tail, with a business WAGON, with leather top, oval glass side lights, box body, with round corners, made by J. D. Voorhis, 58th-st. and Broadway; his plate on the cross-bar behind; one spoke sawed out of one of the hind wheels. The above reward will be paid for her return to STEWART & SMITH, No. 113 West 33d-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.

U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A HOUSE very pleasantly located among the Ramapo Mountains, 1½ hours from New-York by the railway; fine fishing in the vicinity; two trains stop daily near the house; two and a half miles above Sloutsburgh. For further particulars address H. S., Sloutsburgh, Orange County, N. J.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D. situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE.—SEA-SHORE FARM OF 38 ACRES, south side Staten Island, eight miles from Vanderbilt Landing, and near Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest views on the island; water front of about 800 feet; price $12,000—one-half on mortgage if desired.
Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARgain, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; size of lot 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 42 Barclay-st.

7TH-AV. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—ONE of the best corners on the avenue, west side, 24 feet wide; a large substantial brick house and store, built by day work. Price, $15,000. Well rented. JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, good soil, fruit and timber abundant; one mile from Creamers, and commands a fine view; will be sold cheap. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A DWELLING WITH TEN ROOMS, three or four city lots, fine garden with choice fruit; near Madison-av. and Park. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, 25 NEW HOUSES, on Oxford, Portland and Adelphi sts., Greene, Gates and Vanderbilt avs. and Elliott-place.
THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—PRODUCTIVE, VERY PRODUCtive farms in Somerset County; no better to be found; 100, 150, 160, 85, acres each. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TASTY COTTAGE, CONVENIENT to depot; one hour by rail; must be sold; only $2,000; terms easy—very easy. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

PATENT FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COMbination shank and counter for boots and shoes. Something new. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARTOL, No. 221 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE IN MADison-st., above Rutgers-st.; gas, bath and Croton water; possession immediately; rent $400 per year. Inquire at the cigar-store, No. 173 Chatham-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished house, between 14th and 28th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; must be high stoop and well furnished. To take possession from Sept. 1 to May 1, 1866; best reference given. Address Box No. 646 General Post-office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED.—WANTED, BY A FAMIly of four persons, (no children,) the first or second floors of a house with all modern improvements, unfurnished and without board, from Nov. 1 to March 1. Location between Lexington and 5th avs., and 27th and 42d sts. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN A furnished room without board in a private family, above 25th-st., west side of town; best of reference. Address stating terms, which must be moderate H. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE PARLOR FLOOR OF A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE can be had, furnished or unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay liberally for spacious rooms and a private table. Address until September Y. E. Y., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN HOUSE—LAKE MOHEGAN. Four miles from Peekskill; fourteen passenger trains per day. The above house is now open. Reference A. Allen, Esq., No. 43 Park-place, New-York. Address G. H. WINES, Box No. 223 Peekskill Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DRY GOODS

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA.........SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.........SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.........SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION; 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	906-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY.........July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.........Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.........Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage.........$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.

The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 45 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.

The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, WHITEHURST, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT—Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRABEY, Commander.

The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVerpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.........SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.........SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGAtion Company's steamship PENNSYLVANIA, FREDERICK GROGAN, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE FOR BOSTON.—Steamer SALON, Capt. CHICHESTER, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., foot of Wall-st., as above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P.M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M. 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

EMPIRE GROVE.

EMPIRE GROVE.

Steamer CHICOPEE for Empire Grove, SUNDAY, July 30, foot Barclay-st., 9 A. M. Get aboard early. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

A CARD.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP METEOR,
OFF INDIANOLA, Texas, July 12, 1865.

Capt. F. Hallet, Commanding Steamship Meteor:

CAPTAIN: Permit us in behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the Fifty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and the Twenty-first Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Infantry, to extend our heartfelt thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to us, by yourself and assistants, on board the steamship METEOR.

While our experience on transports has been limited, as far as it has extended, we must confess that we have never had a more pleasant trip than the one from New-Orleans, La., to Indianola, Texas. Not only every request we have made has been freely granted, but every studied comfort has been furnished us by you, through your executive officer, Mr. J. Betts, (the first officer of the vessel,) whose abilities entitle him to a higher command.

Knowing the disadvantages of traveling by transports, we must admit that we have been very happily disappointed, and should it be the lot of any of our comrades in arms to cross the briny deep, we trust and hope they may be so fortunate as to fall into the hands of the gentlemanly officers of the steamship METEOR.

Permit us again, Captain, to express our sincere thanks for the kindness extended, and our best wishes attend yourself and crew on your safe return to the port from which you sailed.

Resolved, That this be published in the New-Orleans *Times*, New-York and Boston dailies.

C. H. WOOD,
Col. Comd'g 51st O. V. V. I.
WILL R. MILLWARD,
Lieut.-Col. Comd'g 21st Ky. V. V. I.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!

AT
WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. STUART having kindly ceded the theatre to Mr. BARNUM for a limited period.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The grand Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONSTER;
OR,
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
SPLENDID SCENES, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
IN ASTONISHING PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZERIEBY HANNUM.........."Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA.........."Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA.........."The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
TALENTED YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success the past week has been
MOST GENUINE AND ENTHUSIASTIC.
Houses crowded to overflowing with the
BEAUTY AND FASHION
of the metropolis, nightly testify by the
HEARTIEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPROBATION
to this young artist's
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE
in the delineation of
IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.
His wonderfully great success on both sides of the Atlantic justly entitles him to a place in
THE FRONT RANK,
SIDE BY SIDE
WITH THE GREATEST COMEDIANS OF THE AGE.
He will appear every evening during the week as
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
in Mr. W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's popular novel of that name.
The beautiful Irish Drama, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced, in compliance with numerous requests at the box office, with a great cast, including
Mr. DAN BRYANT.........as.........MYLES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD.........as.........DANNY MANN
(His first appearance this Summer.)
Mr. JOHN NUNAN.........as.........Mr. CORREGAN
(His first appearance here.)
Mrs. FARREN.........as.........Mrs. CORREGAN
(Her first appearance at this theatre.)
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LECTURES.

THE DEVIL DESTROYED:

BY

Rev. J. M. LANDIS, M. D., in the *Secret to Happiness*, at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865. Come and hear him hew down the Old Serpent that is now surrounding New-York. Tickets, including book, 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

TRAVELERS' CLUB—NO. 1 WEST 14TH-st., corner 5th-av.—The members of this club are hereby notified that on FRIDAY, 28th of July, at 8 o'clock P. M., Capt. PARKER SNOW will address them on the subject of his "Reminiscences of Personal Adventure in Arctic and Antarctic America." Persons friendly to the objects of the club can receive free tickets on applying to the Secretary.

AMERICUS CLUB.—MEMBERS OF THE CLUB will meet at their rooms, No. 2 4th-av., FRIDAY, July 28, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending in a body the funeral of our late associate, D. T. HEDENBURGH, to take place from his late residence, No. 3 Bond-st., on this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order. WM. M. TWEED, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, industrious girl; is a superior washer and ironer, and economical and respectful; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; has good reference; the city preferred. Call at 4th-av. Protestant Institution, between 12th and 13th sts., for M. K.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman, as saleswoman in a fancy-store; has had 15 years' experience in all its branches. Call at No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waiter; will assist in washing and ironing; good references. Apply at No. 335 West 26th-st., second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY EMployment as copyist, or to read to an invalid; writes a legible hand, and is a good reader. Address Mrs. ADAMS, No. 149 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging woman, in city or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; three years' city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, by a competent woman, having the best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable widow in a respectable family; good references given. Call at No. 37 Market-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands the management of green and hot house plants, hot and cold vineries, laying out of grounds, and all branches pertaining to gardening proper; can produce the best of recommends from first-class gentlemen. Address H. O. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DISCHARGED SOLDIER, A situation as coachman; would prefer a steady place in the country, where he would be willing to make himself generally useful; is married, with small incumbrance, one boy 9 years old. Address W. H., No. 54 University-place, where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of fast horses or others, having served his time at the business in the first stables in England and Ireland; a steady man, and has first-class testimonials; wages moderate, and no objection to the country. Apply for GROOM, at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman, or coachman and plain gardener; he thoroughly understands his business and can produce first-rate testimonials from last employers; would have no objection to make himself generally useful. Address C. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; (English;) has had many years' experience, and understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of city and country reference. Address G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS COACHman, (single man,) with the best of recommendations, and make himself generally useful. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man to drive and take care of horses; thoroughly understands the business; also understands milking, and all kinds of farm work. Apply at T. S. BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation as traveling agent or collector for a responsible firm or firms; best of reference given as to qualifications, &c. Address, for three days, W. F., Newark, N. J., Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and gardener; good reference from his last employer. Call on or address M. L. FLYNN, No. 58 Whitehall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A man of long experience with horses; is willing and obliging; prefers the country; city reference from last employer. Address M. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man with the best of long city reference. Address J. B., Box 208 *Times* Office, for three days.

WOOLENS.—WANTED BY AN AMERICAN, who speaks the German language fluently, a situation as salesman in the woolen importing or jobbing business; has had several years' experience; is well acquainted with the trade both in this and other cities, and refer to former employers. For an interview, address WOOLENS, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO VISIT Europe as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Williamstown, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT A COUNTRY RESIDENCE near this city, a single man who is a good driver and accustomed to the care of horses and cows, milking and plain gardening. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK WELL ACquainted with the book business; one living with his parents or friends preferred. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale dry goods store; salary $100 per annum. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with reference, Box No. 6,832 Post-office.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO IS A GOOD DRIVER and carriage washer, at No. 137 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—APPLY, BY letter, with qualifications, terms and reference, to J. H. TOBITT, No. 350 Pearl-st.

CIVIL ENGINEERS—A COMPETENT ENGIneer, to go to Mexico, to survey the route for a railroad, will be engaged, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, by calling at No. 29 Beekman-st., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, within two days.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Apply at No. 416, 418 and 420 West 35th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8

Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
FIFTEENTH TIME IN AMERICA.
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 27 and 28,
By special request
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
supported by the eminent artist,
MR. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH
will repeat her successful impersonation of DONNA VIOLANTE, in the comedy of the
WONDER;
also as CLEOPATRIA, with her medley of popular airs in ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE—ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
Box office open throughout the day.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM SUFFERERS' BENEFIT.—The committee of arrangements for the above benefit, Friday afternoon and evening, July 21, instant, beg respectfully to tender their heartfelt thanks to a generous public for the great support accorded them. To the professional talent that so nobly volunteered, a debt of gratitude is due not to be expressed by words. Those citizens who aided the labors of the committee by their advice and assistance, will be gratified to learn that the proceeds will relieve much distress occasioned by the loss of property to many who could ill afford it.

The thanks of the committee are also due to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of the New-York *Herald*; Moses Beach, Esq., of the New-York *Sun*; Messrs. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., Messrs. Bartow & Co., for their kindness and liberality in advertising and printing gratuitously.
JOHN BRIDGMAN, Chairman.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,

EAST HAMPTON, MASS.

The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13*, 1865.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

REFERENCES:

Bishop Potter, Hon. Mr. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. W. Hunt, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Erastus Corning, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Dix, Prof. Horsford, Henry Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHELBORNE FALLS, MASS.—An old school and a prosperous one. Boys fitted for college or for business. Number of pupils last year 90. The Principal may be seen in the city for one week, at No. 28 3d-st., near 2d-av.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

DEER-PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, (Erie Railroad,) Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. For circulars, address
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF BIRTH AND EDUCATION, thoroughly qualified to instruct young misses in all of the English branches, general literature, French, music, Latin, German and the rudiments of Italian, desires an engagement as resident governess in a family of refinement, where careful instruction would be desired and appreciated, and the kindness of the home circle extended; full satisfaction will be given and liberal remuneration required; unexceptionable reference furnished. Address for ten days Miss A. L. BROOKS, Williamsburgh, Long Island.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., Care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 300 Washington-st., near Reade.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Investigation into the Charges Against the Telegraph Operators.

Their Accuser Fails to Furnish Specifications.

REMOVAL OF CHIEF-ENGINEER DECKER.

Severe Trial and Perfect Success of the New Steamer.

The Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph in this city recently made several very serious charges against the operators of the fire telegraph at the central office, setting forth the abuses which are alleged as having existed for some time. The following is the communication forwarded to the board by Mr. ROBINSON:

To the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department:

GENTLEMEN: From my interview with you on Friday morning last, I have expected to have heard from you on Saturday as to what course I should pursue in regard to your fire telegraph. Not having heard from you, I feel it due to myself, as well as to your board, to make the following charges and statements:

Aside from any and all personal feelings, I charge the fire telegraph operators at the central office, City Hall, with being unqualified and incompetent to take charge of and to operate the fire telegraph.

Mr. SEIXAS never saw a telegraph machine until he was appointed by Mayor GUNTHER, a year ago this last January.

Mr. DAILEY'S only experience was obtained while being a bell-ringer on the Post-office bell-tower, and when he was appointed to the central office did not know how to operate the instrument.

Mr. OWENS is the most faithful of the three operators, but is incompetent from three causes beyond his control, not understanding how to write and spell the English language, from not being able to see without the aid of glasses or spectacles, and from being lame and consequently being unable to move about to do such work as is usually required of telegraph operators in other offices, besides being at the time quite hard of hearing. I wish, in making this statement in regard to Mr. OWENS, to be understood as giving Mr. OWENS every credit for doing his duty, according to the best of his ability.

Upon waiting upon His Honor Mayor GUNTHER in regard to these appointments, his reply to me was, "You know, Mr. ROBINTSON, I have got but a very few appointments, and I have got to take care of my friends." Of course I could make no further objections.

I charge Mr. DAILEY with having neglected his duty as a telegraph operator by going to Albany a year ago this last Winter, being absent from the office for a week or more, to attend to lobbying something connected with telegraph operators and bell-ringers before the Legislature, and, upon being remonstrated with, and asked by what authority he was leaving his duties, his reply was, "upon Mr. DAILEY'S authority." This occurred before you gentlemen had control of the department, but I mention it to show the discipline which the central office has been under.

I further charge Mr. DAILEY with having repeatedly left the office for an hour or more, without leaving any one to operate the telegraph, if it was necessary.

I charge Mr. DAILEY with having left the office without an operator on Monday evening, 17th inst., for an hour or thereabouts, and addressing a meeting of street-sweepers in opposition to the contract ordered by the Legislature.

I charge Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS with repeated neglect of answering alarm signals on the bell-tower lines.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having left a party at the central office to do his duty, all night, on several occasions, who had never worked the telegraph.

I charge Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS with having used their influence against efforts made by me to have the telegraph to the engine-houses put in operation, and which was the cause of its being defeated.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having, on more than one occasion, said to parties wanting to telegraph to the Police Headquarters, "the telegraph was not working," when it was in perfect working order.

I charge Mr. SEIXAS with having said, on Thursday, July 20, to Mr. GEORGE W. WHEELER, Secretary of the Exempt Firemen's Association, that "he had not seen him, (Mr. ROBINSON,) and did not want to see the d—n loafer."

It has been stated by a certain telegraph operator at the central office that, if he lost his position, Mr. ROBINSON would be badly punished. Such threats do not intimidate me, but I mention it to show the feeling against me in the office, and to show the impossibility of my doing justice to myself or to any work with which I may be connected under such circumstances.

I could state much more in regard to the general working of the fire telegraph, but think it unnecessary, and hoping that your Board of Commissioners will, as early as can be decided, inform me whether I am to be the Superintendent of the Fire Telegraph, or otherwise,

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

C. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

N. B.—Mr. DAILEY and Mr. SEIXAS both bitterly opposed a Paid Fire Department, and subscribed money to defeat the bill. I claim to have been an open friend to the measure from the first.

ACTION OF THE BOARD.

The investigation into the matter was made by the board yesterday afternoon, in a semi-official manner, which resulted in the whole affair falling to the ground in consequence of Mr. ROBINSON declining to make specific charges in the premises.

At the opening of the session, when the charges made by Mr. ROBINSON came up for consideration, that gentleman stated that had he known that an official investigation would have been made into the matter of complaint, he would have prepared specific charges.

On being pressed for such specifications as would give the board some data to go upon, Mr. ROBINSON again declined doing so. He, however, went so far as to charge the operators with being wholly incompetent and unqualified for the position, but refused to state on what grounds he made such an assertion.

In reply to a question from the board, Mr. SEIXAS said he had no acquaintance with Mr. ROBINSON'S machines, but could nevertheless receive or send any message connected with the business of the office.

Mr. DAILEY was asked about his speaking at the street sweeper's meeting in the Park, and replied that the charge was partly true, as he did make some few remarks at that meeting, but he did not neglect his business to do so. He had been asked to say something to the street-sweepers, and requested Mr. GEO. BEVINS (City Hall bell-ringer,) to remain in the office while he was absent. He was gone from the office about twenty minutes, and on his return found Mr. ROBINSON standing at the door.

Mr. DAILEY also added that he had received no instructions from any one, or from the present Board of Commissioners from the commencement of his services up to the present time. Never having received any specific instructions, it had been the custom in the office for the operators to use their own discretion about answering signals that might be sounded from time to time. They did so sometimes, but not always, in consequence of false alarms being often sounded from wires crossing each other accidentally touching. Another reason for not answering all signals was because the men on the bell-towers became careless in replying when many false signals were given. He said that they had always taken a great deal of pains to have everything as correct as possible, so that no discredit might attach itself to the office.

In reference to the matter of making proper entries in the books, Mr. DAILEY replied that they generally made such entries as they thought proper, having had no instructions in the premises.

Mr. SEIXAS, on being asked some questions regarding the charge made by Mr. ROBINSON, of having said to parties desirous of telegraphing to Police Headquarters "that the telegraph was out of order," said he was willing, and would make an affidavit that the box was out of order at that time. He said also that Mr. WHEELER was in an unfit condition when he came to the office; and in reply to the charge of using abusive language to Mr. WHEELER about Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SEIXAS said that he told WHEELER that he did not know when Mr. ROBINSON would be back, and that he (ROBINSON) had been so abusive to him (SEIXAS) that he did not even care whether Mr. ROBINSON came to the office or not.

Mr. ROBINSON here stated that he had given the words used by Mr. SEIXAS as he had received them from Mr. WHEELER, and further explained that he did so because he wished to show that a feeling existed against him, and that it was impossible for him to do anything as long as this feeling existed.

Mr. SEIXAS stated that there had always been obstacles thrown in his way, and no instructions given to the operators about the proper mode of working the machine, himself especially.

Mr. ROBINSON contradicted this statement flatly, saying that Mr. SEIXAS was the only one of the three operators present whom he had instructed.

Both Mr. SEIXAS and Mr. DAILEY said if it could be shown by any one, even Mr. ROBINSON, that they were incapable of doing the duty of the office, they did not wish to retain their positions. They, however, claimed that they had ever been anxious to do the business of the office in a faithful manner.

A GOOD SIGN.

Returns were received by the commissioners from Hose Company No. 11, stating that they had expelled five members for willful neglect of duty, disorderly conduct, and for making disturbance, and exciting heated discussions amongst members. The action of the company was sustained by the board, and the delinquent members have ceased to belong to the department.

THE REMOVAL OF CHIEF-ENGINEER DECKER.

The Board of Commissioners expect soon to be able to announce the first of their new appointments on the paid system, and they have already notified the Chief-Engineer that his services will be no longer required after the 1st of August. The following is the communication sent to Chief DECKER:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 24.

John Decker, Esq., Chief-Engineer:

SIR: I am directed by the board to inform you that they feel it due to you, and in accordance with your expressed wish, to have a period fixed when they will be prepared to relieve you from your voluntary services as Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department. You are, therefore, respectfully informed that arrangements are in progress by which this can be accomplished by the first day of August next. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

It is understood that the organization of the department will be made by companies, as fast as they can be formed. No signs yet exist that look toward any definite action in the matter of appointing a successor to Mr. DECKER, but in all probability the board will have to come to some definite understanding on the subject by Tuesday next, when the present Chief-Engineer will vacate the position.

TRIAL OF THE NEW STEAMER.

At the Corporation Pipe-yard, foot of East Twenty-fourth-street, a trial was made, Wednesday afternoon, of the new steam fire engine, ordered by the Metropolitan Board of Fire Commissioners, for the Metropolitan Fire Department of New-York. The trial, which was a very severe and complete one, was made in the presence of the entire Board of Fire Commissioners, Chief-Engineer DECKER and nearly all of the Assistant Engineers, besides a large number of leading firemen.

Inside of the yard stood the beautiful steamer, clean and bright, as she came fresh from the hands of the makers, and the machine was critically examined by those interested in such matters; and competent judges all declared her appearance to be of the highest class. The powerful team of horses also came in for a share of the general admiration, and the span deserved all the encomiums bestowed upon them. The spectators kept gradually increasing in numbers as the time drew near for the trial to take place, until at length there could not have been less than three hundred present.

At 2 o'clock precisely, the match was applied to the fuel laid in for getting up steam, the immense coils of hose having been placed in position for the series of trials intended to be made. Sixty pounds of steam were generated in exactly nine minutes and a half, and the first trial commenced. It was intended that the programme should be as follows:

First Trial—One stream, through two lengths of hose, with 1⅛, 1¼ and 2½ inch nozzles, in succession.

Second Trial—Two streams, through two lengths of hose each, one with 1⅛-inch, and the other with 1-inch nozzle.

Third Trial—Three streams, through two lengths of hose each, one with 1-inch, and the others with ⅞-inch nozzles.

Fourth Trial—Four streams, through two lengths of hose, all with ⅞-inch nozzles.

Fifth Trial—One stream, through twenty lengths of hose, with 1⅛ and 1¼ inch nozzles, in succession.

Sixth Trial—Two streams, through ten lengths of hose each, with 1-inch nozzles.

Seventh Trial—Four streams, through five lengths of hose each, all 1⅞-inch nozzles.

All the above tests were to be made from the hydrant, and afterward all of the different classes of streams were to be thrown from suction.

The first and second trials went off admirably and without accident. The single stream was thrown a direct distance of 264 feet with great accuracy. The second trial of throwing two streams was not so satisfactory, from the fact that the hydrant was unable to furnish a sufficient body of water for the tremendous capacity of the engine. Both streams, however, were thrown a distance of 158 feet, but were feebler in body in consequence of the lack of supply.

In consequence of this apparent feebleness in the hydrant—a common single nosed one—to give a full supply of water, to enable the steamer to throw either three or four streams, the third and fourth trials had to be abandoned, and the operators proceeded to attach the immense coil of twenty lengths for the fifth trial.

Besides arranging this great length of hose on the ground, the leading end was carried up to the roof of the Empire Works, some seventy-five feet high, thus compelling the engine to force the water up that height through one thousand feet of leading hose. The test was fully successful, for the stream from the nozzle attained a height of some sixty feet, being made with ninety-five pounds of steam. The tremendous stream brought to bear upon the hose caused one of the lengths to burst, which was explained by the fact that the defective length had been used at the Museum fire.

It was concluded at this stage of the proceedings to stop drawing water from the hydrant and take up the entire programme by suction in reverse order.

The capabilities of the steamer were then fully brought out, and the entire trial was highly successful, proving the machine to be of the highest range of power with great economy of space and weight.

In cases of fire along our wharves, the steamer will prove of great benefit, for then the full power of her machinery can be brought in play. But where a fire occurs in the heart of the city, it is not apparent that an engine of her power can be made of any very essential service, for very few hydrants now exist in the city of sufficient calibre to afford the requisite supply of water. We understand, however, that hydrants of an improved character and larger calibre will soon be introduced by the Board of Commissioners, and it is expected that the Croton Aqueduct Department will at once adopt the same.

In other additions to the steam machinery of the Fire Department, several engines of a class between "Metropolitan No. 1" and those now in use will be introduced, and thus the resources of the department be greatly strengthened.

The following is a full description of the steamer: The boiler is 36 inches in diameter, and 65 inches in length; it contains 313 copper tubes 24 inches long and 1¼ inches in diameter, made of the best boiler plate, of a suitable thickness, cased in wood and covered with Russia iron, with brass bands, and with a brass dome and chimney casing. There are two double-acting pumps, lined with brass 4¼ inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, with rubber valves and brass valve seats. The steam cylinders are 8 inches in diameter and 12-inch stroke, working on the same piston-rods with the pumps. The air-chambers are of burnished copper, with a signal lantern on top. The wheels are of wood. The forward wheels are 54 inches high, and the rear wheels 60 inches high. There is a brake on the rear wheels, so arranged as to be controlled by the driver. The driver's seat is fitted on the forward part of the engine, fitted with two side lamps. The engine is fitted with tongue, &c., for the attachment of horses. The engine is supplied with two lengths of best rubber suction hose, made upon copper rings, four and a half inches diameter inside. The suction pipe of the pumps is fitted on each side with a brass cup, to close the opening, if desired, and with a vacuum-chamber made of burnished copper. The suction is also furnished with a brass strainer and a hydrant connection. The engine is also furnished with two brass-bound hand-lanterns, a brass oiler, a brass signal whistle; has two feed-pumps to supply the boiler; has a "variable exhaust" pipe, strain guage for the boiler and a pressure guage for the pumps; two discharge pipes for the leading hose, with a complete set of "nozzles" for change, from 1⅞-inch to ⅞-inch diameter, and a "jack-screw," used for convenience in oiling the wheels; a coal bucket is attached to the rear of the engine, of sufficient capacity to carry fuel required for running the engine for from one to two hours.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

No Regiments Arriving Yesterday—Several Expected During the Week—Contributions to the Vegetable and Fruit Fund, &c.

There were no returning regiments arriving during yesterday, but several are expected during the present and early part of next week. Among the early arrivals will be the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Regiments. The Seventh left Goldsboro, N. C., on Saturday last, and the Sixth the day previous. On Wednesday evening the Sixth had left Fortress Monroe for this city in the transport *Eastern State*. The telegraphic information of Col. ALMY stated that the transport *Gen. Meigs* had also started the same evening with Connecticut troops, and he believes that the Seventh Regiment is en route by that vessel.

The Fifty-first New-York Regiment is almost daily expected from Washington, and on its arrival will receive a hearty welcome from its numerous friends. A grand reception is awaiting them, which will embrace a parade by detachments from the Seventh, under Capt. JOHN MURRAY, from the Eighty-fourth, under Capt. ALEX. MCLEOD, and from the Thirteenth Brooklyn under Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD. Gen. BURNSIDE will review them, and a dinner be given to them.

THE FRUIT FUND.

Col. COLYER desires to acknowledge the following contributions to the fund for the proper reception of the soldiers, and for the purpose of furnishing them with fruits and vegetables:

Previously acknowledged, $6,760 99; Otis D. Swan, $25; Jas. A. Graham, $25; G. S. Beekman, $25; W. W. Bowne, $25; J. L. Lake, $20; cash, $5; R. C. Selow, $5; W. M. Martin, $5; Ezra White, $5; Henry Beekman, $5; W. E. Case, $25; Geo. W. Blunt, (responsible for,) $250; Theo. Rosevelt, $50; U. S. Christian Commission, (additional,) $200; Thomas B. Van Buren, $25; D. G. Bacon, $25; J. C. Ward, (additional,) $25; Ed. Walker, (additional,) $25; Capt. J. S. King, $5; Grocers' War Fund Committee, (additional,) $1,822; C. V. S. Rosevelt, (additional,) $75; James C. Carter, $25; George Palen, $25; Burdett, Jones & Co., $25; W. R. Vermilyea, $100; J. G. Churchill, $25; W. H. Wisner, $10; Charles P. Kirkland, $10; Emerson Coleman, $25; Charles H. Marshall, $25; W. A. Butler, $25; J. H. T., $5; Cash, (additional Union League Club,) $94 50; Dr. L. T. Warner, $10; James Kelly, $25; Thomas N. Dale $25; C. G. Judson, $10; S. D. Wickes, $10. Total received, $9,732 49.

LIST OF CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND TROOPS STILL IN THE FIELD.

The State of Rhode Island has yet in the United States service the following regiments:

First Cavalry, stationed at Winchester, Va., not expected to be mustered out for some time.

The Third Heavy Artillery, now stationed at Hilton Head, N. C., and being mustered out by batteries, one of which was to have come up in the *Empire State*, but could not, owing to the want of room.

Third Cavalry, stationed in Texas, and has been ever since its entry into service in the Department of the Gulf. Is not to be mustered out for some time.

The Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, (colored,) afterward changed to the Eighth United States Colored Troops, will be mustered out.

The State of Connecticut has the following regiments still in the field:

The First Heavy Artillery, (1,550,) and the Second Heavy Artillery, (1,000,) both in the defences of Washington.

The Second Light Battery (125) is at Mobile.

The Sixth (350) and Seventh Regiments (360) are now on their way home.

The Eighth (500) and Tenth (700) are stationed at Richmond, under Gen. TERRY.

The Ninth Battalion (280) is at Savannah, as is the Twelfth Regiment.

The Eleventh (550) has gone on an expedition to Lynchburgh, Va.

The Thirteenth Battalion (275) is now at Augusta, Ga.

The First Cavalry (1,200) is now at Washington, and is expected every day.

The Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first Regiments United States Colored Troops belong to Connecticut, and are now in Texas.

No doubt these regiments, battalions and batteries will be sent home before the 1st of October, but there is no possible means of ascertaining the dates with accuracy.

THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,

Lieut.-Col. VOUGHT, commanding, which arrived from Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded directly to Hart's Island, for final discharge and payment, was recruited in this city and vicinity in 1863, and has since been serving in North Carolina, where it has participated in the following affairs: Gen. FOSTER'S raid to Tarboro, July, 1863; the rebel attack on Newbern, in February, 1864; the capture of Plymouth, April, 1864, where two companies were taken, most of whom perished at Andersonville and Florence; the second attack on Newbern, in May, 1864, together with numerous raids and skirmishes throughout the State.

In March last the regiment led the advance of SCHOFIELD'S column. By order of Gen. SHERMAN the regiment was put into Gen. KILPATRICK'S division, and sent to guard the country about the Tar River, where it has since been stationed.

The following is the roster of officers:

Colonel, Jas. W. Savage; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. G. Vought; Majors, R. R. West and R. M. Taylor; Surgeon, G. E. McDonald; Adjutant, Gilbert E. Overton; Quartermaster, Geo. H. Griffin; Commissary, Wm. Banta, Jr.; Captains, Fish, Church, Turner, Ferguson, Hock, Myers, Watkins, Bruce, Loud; First Lieutenants, Ketcham, Lansing, Russell, Palmer, Poland, Cooper, Louskey, Sanborn, Irwine, Pierson, Burr, Conterne; Second Lieutenants, Parks, Sweet, Beese, Kline, Cosgrove, Dean, Haas, Tiffany, Lyman.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning you notice the return of the Twelfth New-York Cavalry, "Col. SAVAGE commanding." Allow me to request a correction, viz., by inserting the name of Lieut.-Col. P. G. VOUGHT, who was in command on its return, Col. SAVAGE having been absent from his command some four or five weeks on a furlough. R.

THE NINETEENTH WARD MURDER.

Two More Men Arrested on Suspicion of Being Concerned in the Murder.

The Testimony Before Coroner Collin Yesterday.

On Wednesday afternoon, Officers VERMILYEA and HARRIS, arrested PATRICK BURNS, *alias* "Piper Burns," and BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNER, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of JAMES SMITH, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, on Tuesday night. The prisoners proved their innocence, and the Coroner discharged them.

Yesterday Coroner COLLIN continued the inquest on the body of SMITH, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. The evidence went to show that SMITH was killed by JOHN BURNS, a boatman, familiarly known as "Johnny Burns." The latter fled immediately after committing the brutal act, and has not since been seen.

Margaret Nelson testified that she resides at No. 175 East Twenty-sixth-street; on Tuesday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, while she was standing in her father's bar-room, she saw four men and two ladies come in; they had not been there more than three minutes when two other men came in the front door; witness heard one of them say to the young man, "Are you the fellow that got the Twenty-eighth-street boat?" the young man answered "yes;" the two men who came in last then began an attack on the other men; the deceased got one blow and then ran out of the door; they were both in their shirt-sleeves; the shortest man struck the one that was killed; witness heard the one that struck the deceased called John Burns; witness only saw him struck once, when he ran out, and the man who struck him after him; she saw blood on Burns' hands when she met him coming back down the hill; witness heard Burns say, "He'd show them if they would steal oars;" she went up on the hill and saw witness lying there; the prisoner (Hooker) looks like the man who stabbed Roibitcille; witness could recognize the one that stabbed deceased if she saw him; she saw the prisoner (Hooker) strike Robitaille, knock him down and kick him.

Honora Dove testified that she lives at No. 162 East Twenty-ninth-street; witness was in company with Mrs. Roibitelle; Mr. Smith, two young men and another lady besides herself were in a boat coming down from the Fenian pic-nic at Jones' Wood; they stopped at Allen's for refreshments; two young men entered, and one asked Smith if he was one of the young men who came down in the Twenty-eighth-street boat; he answered yes; the man caught Smith and struck him in the face; another man entered and struck Roibitelle; they began fighting, and witness ran up stairs; it was a tall man who struck Roibitelle; witness returned and saw him have Roibitelle by the head and kicking him; witness ran up stairs again; the prisoner (Hooker) is the man who came in and struck Smith; after the fight, witness saw Hooker come in covered with blood and wash his hands; he said he was good enough for any one who stole his oars; a young lady asked witness to come out and see if she could recognize the young man who was lying out on the green; witness went out and recognized Smith; she then returned home; both men were in their shirt-sleeves; witness was sure that the prisoner (Hooker) was the man who came into the bar-room and spoke to Smith and struck him.

Mary Kearney testified that she resides at No. 140 East Twenty-ninth-street; she was in company with the previous witness; they stopped at Allen's Point, and while in there two young men came in and asked Smith if he was one of the men who came in the boat; Smith answered "Yes;" the man then struck Smith; witness did not see the man in the room; it was the one that struck Roibitelle; witness saw the prisoner (Hooker) drag Roibitelle and kick him on the floor; witness did not see the other prisoner; the one that attacked deceased she knows by sight; they call him Johnny Burns; witness opened the door to run out; Smith run out and Burns ran after him; after the fight Burns came in and had his hands covered with blood; he washed his hands; he said that he had cut his hands with a weapon that our men had; witness did not see any more until she was asked out to recognize the man that laid dead; she said that it was Smith; the man who struck Smith was a medium-sized man.

Peter Darly testified that he resides at No. 121 Avenue D; after dark he joined the party at Jones' Wood; he came down in a boat with Hooker and Johnny Burns; when they came down to the shore at Jones' Wood, they found that their oars had been taken out of the boat; some boys told them that their oars had been taken by some one in a boat that had two young ladies in it and some men; they borrowed another pair of oars and came down after them; they landed at Allen's Point, at Fifty-fifth-street; witness remained in the boat and Burns and Hooker went up into the bar-room; witness got out of the boat and pulled it on the rocks; he was going up to the house when he met Burns and Hooker coming down; he saw a policeman coming down after them; Hooker jumped into the boat and was out in the stream and dared the policeman to shoot; Burns coaxed Hooker to come; witness heard the report of a pistol, when Hooker and Burns came running down; Hooker came and the policeman took hold of him; Burns went up the hill, and said, "Hold on till I go down to the boat and get my coat, and haul the boat up;" he then disappeared; witness did not see any of the fighting; Burns is a boatman at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River; his name is John Burns; they were both in their shirt-sleeves in the boat; Burns is a middle-sized man.

The investigation was then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house.

Burns is a single man, and lives with his mother on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Avenue B.

The Counterfeiting Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SHIPMAN.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury in the case of DOYLE who was tried on a charge of counterfeiting United States currency.

After reviewing the testimony the Judge said: "In order, therefore, to warrant a conviction, the jury must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the substantial truth of HARTMAN'S statement. It is true that he is corroborated on several points by Mr. ADAMSON, whose testimony is free from any reproach or suspicion; but on other and vital points he is not corroborated by any one. It is, therefore, important for you to carefully weigh his testimony candidly, conscientiously, and free from every irrelevant consideration. It was truly and forcibly remarked by the District-Attorney that this offence of counterfeiting is alarmingly prevalent. The large number recently sentenced to the State Prison by the court for this crime warrant all he said on this subject. This circumstance should lead juries in all cases to be careful in scrutinizing the evidence, and wherever they find it proves the guilt of the accused, to promptly and fearlessly say so. No sympathy with the misfortunes of the accused should ever screen him from the punishment his guilty acts deserve. For the perpetration of offences of this character there is and can be no just excuse. Such crimes are conceived in fraud and deliberately executed. They cheat the public and rob the poor. But every defendant must stand or fall by the evidence adduced against him, and must be found guilty or acquitted, according to the weight and credibility of that evidence. If, in the judgment of the jury, the evidence now before them proves the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, then it is their duty to find him guilty; but if it fails to satisfy them of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, then the defendant is entitled to the benefit of that doubt and to an acquittal. By a reasonable doubt I do not mean every possible doubt which a fertile or fanciful speculation can raise, but a doubt founded in reason—one which leads the conscientious trier to hesitate from the doubtful quality or incompleteness of the evidence to draw the conclusion of guilt.

The whole question is with the jury."

The jury then retired, and after an absence of two hours and a half, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE UNITED SERVICE PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.

The Examination Continued Before Justice Dodge.

TESTIMONY OF MR. FRANK C. DAVIS.

The examination in this tedious case was resumed before Justice DODGE yesterday morning. The testimony taken, of which a synopsis is given below, was not of material importance:

TESTIMONY OF MR. FRANK C. DAVIS.

Mr. F. C. Davis was the first witness called. He stated that his age was 32, and that he had been a lawyer before the war.

Mr. Stewart—I never knew a lawyer to be swindled before.

Mr. Banks—There are exceptions in all cases.

Witness joined a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment at the outbreak of the war, and, in 1863, was appointed Ordnance Officer and sent to Washington; continued in that position until he was relieved, in the latter part of September, 1864; knew Wm. D. Mann and Daniel Stratton, the accused; knew Mann since the Summer of 1864, and Stratton since February, 1865; the circumstances under which he made the acquaintance of Mann was that he had met him in camp, when witness was a cavalry officer, near Washington, in the Summer of 1864; Col. Mann called on him about the introduction of new cavalry accoutrements about that time; he desired his influence to introduce the accoutrements; could not recollect any particulars about that meeting; after he left the service, met Mann next at Willard's Hall, Washington, in December, 1864; Col. Mann made him offers of certain profits and commissions, if he would introduce the accoutrements, and he said that money was no object, if that could be effected; witness believed he stated to Mann, at the time, he would go into the arrangement, if he received twenty-five cents a set; the understanding was that Mann was willing to give witness a good bonus to introduce the accoutrements in the army; next met Mann at No. 227 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, in December, 1864; that was his office; met him there for the purpose of receiving instructions about the accoutrements; witness was to exhibit the articles in the army, and show the recommendations of officers about their value, while soliciting orders; thought that in the early part of February Col. Mann came into the office in Washington and showed witness a certain paper, in which he stated he was to have an oil company organized; he said to witness, "Here's a good thing," and showed witness the paper; would like to have witness go into it; thought he remarked he did not feel able to put $1,000 in it at that time; some conversation then arose between Mann and witness, and Mann at the close asked him to obtain subscriptions toward the oil company; Mann showed witness a paper containing a description of the lands, which was to be the basis of operation; the paper contained a list of subscriptions from Col. Mann, Messrs. Paine, Cross and Stratton; Col. Mann said those parties had subscribed the sums opposite their names on the list; had procured $6,000 or $7,000 on subscriptions from army officers toward the company; [witness here enumerated the subscriptions he obtained for the company;] Lieut.-Col. R. F. Mosem, a subscriber for $1,000, paid $500 March 5, to witness; Capt. G. T. Crawford, a subscriber, he obtained for $1,000; paid witness $500 on the 17th of March; R. P. Crawford, a subscriber, paid him $1,000 March 7; Capt. Charles R. Hoyt, a subscriber for $1,000, paid $300 5th of March, and $200 on the 9th of March, completing the payment of his first installment; W. R. Price paid witness $500 March 7; I G. Stevenson had a subscription of $2,000, which, by an arrangement with Kellogg, he was to take $1,000; pursuant to that arrangement, Kellogg paid witness $500 in Washington; all these subscribers paid witness in drafts or money; paid this money to Col. Mann, by forwarding to this city to him at different times. [Witness here deposed to drafts he sent.] In March sent Mann $1,161 by draft; subsequently sent Mann a draft for $590 and one for $800; the former payable at the order of Gen. Brooke, and the latter at his own; afterward transmitted to them a draft for $500; Col. Mann told witness the office of the company was at No. 240 Broadway; made the investment and parted with his money on the representations of Col. Mann, and believed them at the time to be true; made the same representations to the parties he obtained subscriptions from, and obtained money upon them.

Question—Have you ascertained that the representations made to you by Col. Mann were false?

Mr. Stewart objected. The witness could not, he held, give hearsay evidence. The question, however, was answered.

Witness had been informed that the representations of Mann were false. Col. Mann stated to him that he had visited the lands, and that they could be bought for $45,000; understood from his representations that Mann had purchased nearly all the lands mentioned in the subscription lists, and that he was bargaining for others, subsequently, while in Washington; [illegible] witness the lands in Cherry Run could [illegible] for double what they cost, and he told witness [illegible] resent the fact to the subscribers.

The [illegible] was here asked if he believed the representations to be true when he collected subscriptions upon them.

Witness—These statements were all made before he found the company was not what it was represented. Had a conversation with Mr. Stratton in Washington; Stratton spoke to him about obtaining subscriptions.

The witness was then cross-examined by Judge STEWART, after which the case was adjourned to Saturday morning.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. RESOLUTE.

The match between these clubs, which took place on the Union Ball grounds, yesterday, resulted, as expected, in favor of the Keystones. As usual, the Resolutes were minus the services of two or three of their prominent players, and played far below the mark of their game with the Lowell Club last week. The Keystones, in fact, had little trouble in defeating them, the lead they obtained in the first three innings almost insuring them the victory, situated as their opponents were. We append the score of the match:

RESOLUTE.	H. L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.
M. Rogers, p	4	1	Mulholland, 1st b	5	2
Weeden, 2d b	1	3	Cope, p	1	5
Storer, 1st b	3	2	Dick, 3d b	3	4
Davis, c	2	3	Woods, s. s.	2	5
Lockwood, l. f.	4	1	Wallace, 2d b	2	4
F. Rogers, s. s.	4	1	Malone, c	4	2
Carbart, c. f.	2	2	Frazier, r. f.	4	2
Wilson, 3d b	4	1	Brown, c. f.	3	2
Kelly, r. f.	3	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	3	4
Total	27	15	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Resolute	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	3	1—15
Keystone	7	9	4	0	0	2	0	6	2—30

Umpire—Mr. GRUM, of the Eckford.
Scorers—Messrs. HOFFMAN and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours and 15 minutes.
Fly-catches—Resolute, 15; Keystone, 11.

At the close of the game the Keystones were taken to the residence of Mr. ROGERS, and there handsomely entertained, being taken to their hotel in two four-horse stages. To-day they play the Stars on the Capitoline grounds, and to-morrow the Atlantics.

ATLANTIC VS. EMPIRE.

The match between these clubs, yesterday, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Empire, although they had most of their nine out, WESTERVELT being the only absentee. The champion nine were on hand in full force, and played a splendid batting game, as may be judged from the fact that at the close of the seventh innings the score stood 52 to 3 in favor of the champions! The match between the second nines of the same clubs, played at Hoboken the day previous, was, however, a less one-sided affair, the score at the close standing 42 to 35 in favor of the Atlantics.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ST. GEORGE.

The match between the second eleven of these clubs, which was played on the St. George Cricket Ground, Hoboken, yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the St. George eleven, as will be seen by the appended score:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Miller b. Bailey	14	Suydam b. Bailey	1
Boat b. Bailey	14	Tyler b. Bailey	10
Lindsay b. Bailey	5	Cleaves b. Houghton	0
North b. Bailey	1	Beach b. Outerbridge	18
Dempsey b. Houghton	10	Padmore not out	3
Oakley run out	12	Byes 13, leg-byes 3, wides 8	24
Total			111

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNINGS.	Score.	SECOND INNINGS.	Score.
Ford b. Boat	0	b. Cleaves	6
Tilt run out	0	c. l. Miller b. Cleaves	9
Bailey b. North	0	b. Lindsay	5
Outerbridge b. Boat	0	run out	3
Butterfield L. B. W. b. Suydam	*0	disabled	
Van Buren c. Tyler b. Miller	0	b. Lindsay	6
Laing b. North	0	c. Dempsey b. Lindsay	4
Houghton run out	0	b. Miller	2
Vanderlip c. Boat b. North	0	b. Miller	0
"Uncas" b. North	0	b. Miller	0
S. Wright, Jr., b. North	0	not out	0
Byes 1, leg byes 1, wides 14	16	Byes 1, wides 13	14
Total	52	Total	40

Umpires—Messrs. HIGHAM and H. WRIGHT.

Fire in Fifty-first-street—Loss Over $20,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 262 Fifty-first-street, occupied as a shoddy factory by FRANCIS WINTER. The building and contents were completely destroyed, and some of the adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The loss on the stock and machinery of the building will amount to $15,000. Insured for $7,875 on machinery in the following companies: Relief, $2,000; Atlantic, $1,250; Tradesmans, $1,500; Brevoort, $1,625; Albany City, $1,500. There was an insurance of $5,200 on stock in the following companies: Jersey City, $1,500; Thames, (Norwich,) $1,500; Hampden, $1,100; Norwich, $1,100. The building was owned by GARRETT MOTT; loss, $3,000; insurance not known. The frame building in the rear of No. 657 Ninth-avenue was destroyed. It was owned by Mr. SMALL. Loss about $600. It was occupied by three families, who lost about $100 each in furniture. The frame building in the rear of the pottery of Mr. JOHN FISH, Nos. 257 and 259 West Fiftieth-street, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; insured for $1,500 in the Kings County and St. Nicholas Companies. The dwelling of Mrs. SHARP was damaged to the amount of $600, and the stables of CLANSMAN to the amount of $200. The dwelling of Mr. WINTER, in Fifty-first-street, was damaged to the amount of $250; insured for $1,000 in the Manhattan Company. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SINGULAR CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named EDWARD DEADAN was discovered in Washington Park about 3 o'clock yesterday morning lying on the grass and laboring under great pain. His groans had attracted the attention of some citizens in the neighborhood who went to his relief. They found him bleeding profusely and soon ascertained that he had been stabbed. Officers GRIFFIN, BOONE and WHEATON, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, came up some time thereafter, and the injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital. The physicians found that he had been stabbed nine times in the left breast, all the punctures being within a space of about three inches in circumference. DEADAN who was perfectly conscious stated that He was a native of Philadelphia, and 30 years of age; that he came to this city for the purpose of procuring employment but had not succeeded; he had only $150, and desiring to save that, concluded to sleep in the Park instead of procuring lodgings at a hotel. While lying on a bench two men came up; one struck him and the other inflicted the stabs, when they robbed him of his money. He described the men very particularly, their height, dress and color of hair. Capt. WADDY made arrangements to arrest certain parties who had been seen in the Park during the night, but before he could accomplish his object he paid a visit, on invitation, to the injured man. His wounds had been probed, and it was ascertained that they were of so serious a character that his death might be expected any time. The physicians could give him no hopes whatever. Being fearful that he had no long to live he made a statement altogether different from that made but a few hours previous, and which was to the effect that he had been a soldier, and, having no home nor relations, did not know what to do with himself, and so resolved to commit suicide; that he had not been assaulted or robbed by any one, but that he inflicted the stabs with his own hand. The knife with which he cut himself was found in his pocket. It was very bloody. There appears to be no doubt but that the last statement is the correct one. He was in a very precarious condition last evening.

FIRES AND ROBBERY.—A fire was discovered in the house of Dr. WM. E. RICE, No. 354 Adelphia-street, about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. The family was absent at the time. The firemen forced an entrance in the building, and it was then discovered that the rear hall-door had previously been broken open, evidently by thieves, and that a trunk containing $1,700 in government bonds and $300 worth of clothing had been carried off. The fire had been kindled among some combustible material in the cellar. The flames were, however, speedily extinguished. The premises are owned by Mr. RAGAN. Damage to building, $1,000; to contents, about $200; insured in the Montauk Company of Brooklyn, and Greenwich Company of New-York. Although the thieves made a very good haul, they missed about $1,600, which was in a bureau drawer. The house was doubtless set on fire for the purpose of robbery.....Shortly thereafter a fire broke out in the kindling woodyard of Mr. J. A. ACKERMAN, corner of Adams and Plymouth streets. The flames communicated to the machine shop of W. TAYLOR & SONS, in Adams-street, and the sheds of ANTHONY JOHNSON, which, with the contents of the yard, were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at about $3,000, partially insured. This fire is also supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A man named OLIVER SEARING, connected with the Montauk Fire Insurance Company, fell from a pile of lumber while assisting in extinguishing the flames, and broke one of his legs. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 20 Remsen-street.

THE FURMAN-STREET DISASTER.—Workmen were engaged the whole of yesterday in the endeavor to discover the body of MICHAEL MARTIN, who, with JOHN NASH and PATRICK REGAN, lost their lives on Wednesday morning by the falling of the storehouses Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street. The remains of REGAN and NASH have been given to relatives. Those of MARTIN have not yet been found. Coroner LYNCH impanneled a jury yesterday, and will probably commence an investigation into the circumstances attending the disaster to-day.

THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATION.—At the opening of this case before the United States Commissioner, yesterday morning, counsel for FRANK RILEY, one of the accused, moved that he be discharged, as there was no evidence tending to implicate him in the larcenies. The commissioner reserved his decision until further facts should be developed by the evidence for the defence.

FOUND DROWNED,—The body of a boy was found floating in Buttermilk Channel, yesterday morning, It is supposed to be that of a son of Mr. PHILLIPS, of No. 280 Monroe-street, New-York, who left him in a boat at the foot of Gold-street, a few day's since, and when he returned found him gone.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—A young man named JOHN BRAY was found secreted in JOHN RILEY'S store, corner of Hicks and Amity streets on Wednesday night. It is believed he entered for a felonious purpose. He was given in charge of the police.

Williamsburgh.

SEEKING IMMORTALITY IN THE EAST RIVER.—Several notices have recently appeared in the newspapers about a young man employed in Fulton Market rescuing persons who have fallen into the ferry slips, on the Brooklyn side, from certain death, at the peril of his own life; and some of the local reporters have attempted to immortalize him. The amount of this young man's heroism may be thus stated: He is an expert swimmer, and has a rival, with whom he has frequently quarreled on the question of expertness. Both recently agreed to turn their skill to some account, and consummated a bargain, by which one should achieve a reputation, and the other (who is of a mercenary disposition) money. The agreement was that both should travel frequently on the East River ferry-boats, and when a good opportunity presented itself, one was to "accidentally" fall overboard, while the other was to heroically plunge in and rescue him. This bargain has been carried out to the letter on five different occasions; the rescuer paying the rescued $5 for every time his name appears in the papers.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MOSES J. GRINNELL.—Coroner BARRETT last night held an inquest in the case of Mr. MOSES J. GRINNELL, who died suddenly on Tuesday night at the City Hospital. The wound heretofore reported in his neck was an incision made by the attending surgeons to assist respiration. The jury rendered a verdict of congestion of the brain.

RUN OVER.—A boy named PATRICK KETCH, whose parents reside in Huron-street, near Union-avenue, Greenpoint, was last evening run over in Kent-street by a Greenpoint car, and had two toes cut off. He was attended by Dr. SNELL.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The stable of Mr. JAMES NOLAN, in Fourth-street, between North Fifth and Sixth, was yesterday fired by incendiaries. Officer LEE, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, discovered the fire before it made much headway and extinguished it.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—Officers HARVEY and WELSH, of the Harbor Police, arrested, on Wednesday night, three desperadoes, named PATRICK CONREY, WM. JONES and WILLIAM WARD, who were prowling about the river in a boat. When searched, although there was no property found, yet they had the tools to operate with. There was found an iron jimmy, a saw, some files and a razor blade with a long wooden handle—a murderous looking weapon. The boat they were in was stolen, and, a complaint being made by the owner, they were locked up by the Justice to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Last evening MARGARET VAN GUSTER, aged 11 years, whose parents reside at No. 11 Sixth-avenue, while making a fire in the store accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was burned to death before assistance could be rendered.

Evening Exchange.

$30,000	Am. Gold	146	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅞
50,000	do	146⅛	300	do....b3	70
120,000	do	146¼	600	do	69¾
90,000	do	146⅜	500	do....b3	69¾
40,000	do	146½	400	do	69½
35,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Old Issue	105⅞	400	do....s3	69½
10,000	O. & M. Cer....b3	25⅞	300	do....b3	69⅝
20,000	do....b3	26	400	do	69⅝
900	Erie Railway	96⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts	74½
300	do	96⅝	2300	do....b3	74¾
100	do	96¾	700	do	74⅝
100	do	96⅞	600	do....s3	74⅝
100	do....s3	96⅞	600	do	74¾
100	do....s30	96½	100	Chic. & R. I.	108¾
100	New-York Cen....s3	96	600	do	108⅞
300	do	96	100	do....s10	108⅝
200	Hud. Riv. R.	115¾	500	do....b3	108⅞
100	do....b30	116	100	do....b3	109
100	do....b3	115⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	65
200	Reading R.	108⅜	500	do....b10	65
300	do	108½	500	do	64⅞
100	do....s10	108¼	200	do	64¾
200	Cum. Coal Co.	43⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99
600	do	43⅛	400	Canton Co.	40½
100	Quick. Min. Co. s10	57⅜	100	Mar. M. Co.	13¼

Gold and Stocks very active and strong. Large transactions, and attendance large. Gold, at close of report, sold at 146.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Neglect your teeth and you will soon catch a tartar there. Manipulate them daily with that rare vegetable compound, SOZODONT, and neither tartar nor canker, nor any dental disease can ever infect or injure either them or the red cushions in which they are inserted.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' SUMMER GAITERS, $1 A PAIR.—CANTRELL is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n.	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Aug. 5	New-York	South'ton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hibernian	July 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
Asia	July 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Cuba	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Columbia	July 27	New-York	Havana.
Monterey	July 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 1	New-York	California.
Vera Cruz	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Eagle	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Aug. 12	New-York	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Meteor, from New-Orleans.—Surgeon Carpenter, Major Adams and wife, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Bennett, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon sets... 10 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamers Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore; Perit, Delancy, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Commander, Terry, Wilmington, Arthur Leary.

Barks A. A. Drebert, (Br.,) Kelley, Falmouth, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; Scotland, Dawson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Evelyn, Bowden, Frankfort, Me., W. Ingalls.

Brigs H. C. Brooks, Newcomb, Charleston, T. B. Chase & Co.; Hedley Vicars, (Br.,) Downey, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Anticello, (Br.,) McLellan, Antwerp, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Lady Mulgrave, (Br.,) Carver, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Machias, Fogarty, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Rebecca C. Lane, Lane, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Republic, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; P. L. Smith, Strout, Philadelphia; Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Neptune, Brown, New-Orleans 7 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 21st inst., the Tortugas bearing S. E. 60 miles, spoke schr. Emily, strg. N. W.; 24th, lat. 34, lon. 76, passed steamship Republic, strg. S. W.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Meteor, Hallet, New-Orleans 7 ds., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool July 7, and Queenstown 9th, and Halifax 24th, with mdse. and 500 passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. July 9, 10 miles W. of Kinsale, spoke Br. ship Rangoon, bound in; 20th, lat. 46 19, lon. 53 09, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Somers, New-Orleans 9 ds., with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship R. C. Winthrop, Stuart, New-Orleans 16 ds., with cotton, etc., to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincent,) Harriott, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with logwood to Darrell & Nash. June 11, lat. 34 36, lon. 69 24, the cook, while in a fit, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Guanica, P. R., July 15, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. The schr. J. C. Bates sld. 14th for New-York.

Bark Rapid, (of Nassau,) Marschalk, Vera Cruz 40 ds., with hides, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Bark Jane Ross, (of Pictou,) Middleton, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Bark Antilla, (Norw.,) Weisser, Santos 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Susan Jane, (Br.,) Huxford, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Forrester, Murray, Bridgeport, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to C. C. Swain.

Brig Aristos, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Koodoo, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Murphy, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Ray, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Eurus, Arkly, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. George Darley, Allen, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Fsancisco, Smoot, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Snow Squall, Shepherd, Mobile 21 ds., with cotton to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Trade Wind, Smith, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to S. E. Brown.

Schr. Sahwa, Jasper, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Abraham Lincoln, (new,) ——, Westerly, R. I., for Albany.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Mobile, with cotton and naval stores to McGinnis & Wilson.

Schr. N. B. T. Thompson, Endicott, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert Foster, Carter, Millbridge 15 ds., with lumber to John Boynton, Sons & Co.

Schr. Addie M. Chadwick, Payne, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Croell & Payne.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Howes, Gloucester, with fish to J. W. Stetson.

Schr. Lamartine, McCarly, Wareham.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Hone, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Presby, Taunton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford, with corn.

Schr. Triton, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Pearse, Cold Spring.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Idaho, Wait, Poughkeepsie, for Biddeford.

Schr. Vintage, ——, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. A. T. Sipple, Hotchkiss, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Portland.

BELOW—A brig to D. Trowbridge,

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 27.—Arr. ship Queen of the Clyde, from Liverpool; bark Talavera, from Philadelphia.

Also, barks E. A. Cochrane, Philadelphia; Charles Brewer, do.; brig Coquette, Sagua.

Spoken, &c.

Holland—bark, hence for St. Jago de Cuba, July 24, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 30.

T. L. Barstow—whal. bark, for Nantucket, July 23, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 30.

Vanderbilt—U. S. steamer, with a monitor in tow, bd. E., was seen July 22, lat. 40 40, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Glace Bay, July 12, bark Pembroke, (Br.,) Skaling, for New-York July 16; Reunion, (Am.,) Tracy, for New-York July 22; brigs Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for New-York July 12; P. Henry Gilbert, (Br.,) Hila, for New-York, to sail July 17; Emma Ives, (Br.,) Larway, for Boston, to sail July 20; Desatch, (Br.,) Grozier, for New-York July 22.

At Matamoras, July 22, bark Daniel, Spearmater, from and for New-York, dischg.; schr. Sybil, Gordon, for do. in a few days, and about 30 sail of vessels off the bar; many are leaving in ballast.

At Cardenas, July 15, brigs Estefani, Welsh, for New-York 16th; Hannah G., from St. John, N. B., dischg.; schrs. S. S. Spencer, Fleming, for Philadelphia 16th; Thos. Jefferson, from Philadelphia, arr. 13th.

At Nuevitas, July 17, ship J. Baker, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Udola, Whittemore, for do.; Nellie Anthon, for do.

At Zaza, July 10, schr. Ella, for New-York in 4 ds.

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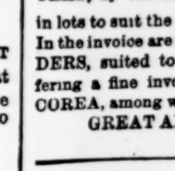
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.



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35, 54, 31, 50, 46, 47, 58, 15, 65, 62, 36, 12, 3, 77, 68.
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